

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Do children pick up lumps more quickly today than they did at the turn of the century? Spectrum examines the controversial new theory of "morphic resonance" as expounded by Dr Rupert Sheldrake. Friday Page looks at role swapping in families stricken by male redundancy, and Medical Briefing asks whether vampirism is taken seriously enough.

## Argentine trip ends in anger

The ship carrying relatives of Argentine servicemen killed in the Falklands conflict headed back to Buenos Aires amid reports of anger on board over the failure to visit war graves on the islands.

One Argentine journalist called the trip a "catastrophe", and reports spoke of growing confrontation between the relatives and Señor Destefanis, the organizer, and friction between the ship's crew and accompanying journalists.

## Shipyard sit-in threatened

Shipbuilding workers' leaders have said that, unless the employers reverse their decision to make at least 9,000 workers redundant, they will call on the employees to occupy the yards.

## Second quake

A second tremor, measuring 4.4 on the Richter scale, sent people running into the streets in Coalinga, California, but it caused little further damage. Monday's earthquake destroyed at least a third of the town's buildings.

## Italian election

President Pertini of Italy dissolved Parliament in preparation for an early general election in June. This comes after the collapse of the four-party coalition Government led by Signor Amintore Fanfani.

## Envoys expelled

The Iranian Foreign Ministry told 18 Soviet diplomats, serving at the embassy in Tehran and elsewhere, that they had to leave the country within 48 hours. Party banned, page 8



## Seaside rift

Mr Brian Rix, secretary general of Mencap, who attended a conference aiming to heal a bitter dispute over the number of mentally handicapped visitors to a holiday resort. Page 3

## Substitute Lion

Steve Bainbridge, the England and Goshford lock forward, replaces Donal Lenihan, of Ireland, who has a hernia, in the British Lions party who leave today for a tour of New Zealand. Page 23

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Leading articles: Andropov's arms proposal; Local elections; Sotheby's features, pages 10-12  
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Modern Times meets some Americans who have made their homes in London and discover what it is about the British way of life that makes them feel at home  
Books, page 11  
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Pensions. A four-page Special Report surveys what is happening in occupational, earnings-related and personal schemes for incomes for retirement. Pages 1-14

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# Westminster swept by fresh attack of election fever

By Our Political Staff

A fresh attack of general election frenzy seemed to have afflicted politicians at Westminster yesterday, in spite of an apparent attempt to discourage expectation of an announcement within the next few days.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, called off an engagement in Glasgow next Tuesday in order to be in London in case the Prime Minister decides to end the speculation on that day.

But in an exclusive interview with *The Times* today, Mrs Margaret Thatcher stands by her refusal to be hustled into an early decision, saying that she does not want to close any options.

No announcement will be made at least until the Prime Minister and her Cabinet colleagues have had a chance to discuss the results of the local government elections which take place today.

Mr Roy Jenkins, leader of the Social Democratic Party, who would also have been in Scotland next Tuesday, is reconsidering his programme.

"We have to be alert for an announcement early next week," he said last night.

At a Conservative Central Office conference and dinner, the plenary refreshment of the conference room which will be used for the daily press conference during the election campaign have been told that they are expected to have it finished within a week to 10 days.

Lady Young, leader of the House of Lords, speaking at a reception to launch the women's conference on May 20 and 21, said that it could not take place if there was a June election.

The decisions by Mr Steel and Mr Jenkins to change their plans stemmed from the belief, voiced at a meeting of their parties' leaderships yesterday, that Mrs Thatcher might go for an election on June 9 and that early next week would be the latest time for an announcement.

The two parties have calculated that, by rearranging its business plans in the Lords, the Government would be able to complete all of its legislation by the end of next week, with the exception of the Telecommunications, Data Protection, and Police and Criminal Evidence Bills.

One of the key dates for the Prime Minister's fine-tuning of polling day, if she does decide to go to the country next month, will be June 17, when the Department of Employment publishes the retail prices index for May.

As Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, remarked earlier this week, the inflation figures due out later this month could well fall below 4 per cent, and if that achievement is continued through to June's figures, then ministers might be expected to make capital out of it.

But Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has already announced that May's inflation figure will be used for next November's uprating of pensions and other benefits, when inflation is expected to be rising to or above 6 per cent.

If the June 17 RPI figure is indeed 4 per cent, as forecast, then the Government's opponents will use that figure to underline the actual cost in living standards for the poorest sections of the community.

Fortunately for Mrs Thatcher, that handicap would still leave two free dates in June: the 9th and the 16th. Again, Labour and Alliance politicians would undoubtedly question the choice of June 16, simply because it precedes the RPI announcement.

Other economic indicators Continued on page 2, col 5

Although you have a secure majority in Parliament, and plenty of work in hand, I take it you see nothing irreparable in going in June if you calculate that you're likely to win then?

I have not eliminated any options. I understand that quite a lot of people are trying to make me say that.

If you get it wrong, as Mr Heath did, would you expect to be disappointed as he was?

He wasn't disappointed. The party ran a ballot. I'm not expecting to get it wrong.

Questions of state During an interview with Julian Huxford, Our Political Editor (page 5), Mrs Thatcher answered questions on the election date.

Prime Minister, have you made up your mind about the election date?

No, and as I said in the House, when I do seek an election I shall do it in the normal way, and until then it's business as usual.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home thought it right in April 1984 to end uncertainty by announcing that there would be no election before the autumn. Might you make a similar announcement?

April 1984 was much nearer the end of his time than May 1983 is near the end of mine.

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Royal guard: The Queen, framed by Yeoman Warders, yesterday opening the first stage of the Wall Walk, which runs around the Tower of London. (Photograph: Brian Morris)

## The Hitler Diaries

# First instalment discloses details of Hess plan

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

*Stern* magazine begins publication today of the controversial Hitler diaries, maintaining in its first instalment on Rudolf Hess that his flight to Scotland in 1941 was secretly conceived in 1939 and specifically approved by Hitler.

In a lengthy account that draws on the special volume Hitler kept on the Hess affair, *Stern* says the two men had agreed on the flight as an attempt to sign a separate peace with England before the dictator's departure, a former fighter pilot took off in his Messerschmitt from Augsburg on May 10, 1941.

According to Hitler's account, entitled "The Plan", he had already worked out three scenarios, which he noted down as:

1. Should the mission succeed and Hess brings it off, he has acted with my consent.

2. If Hess is interned as a spy in England, he will have mentioned his plan to me at one time but I turned him down.

3. Should his mission miscarry completely, Hess was driven by delusions.

The plan did miscarry, and Hitler settled on "Plan 3". In his notebook he also drafted the official party version which was

then broadcast to the world: "Party comrade Hess, who, because of a progressive illness from which he has suffered for years, was strictly forbidden by me to continue to participate in any aeronautical activities - nevertheless recently managed, contrary to my specific command, to gain possession of a plane."

He also noted that Hess had left behind a letter which "in its muddledness" unfortunately gave evidence of mental derangement.

Hitler's black-covered lined notebook, sealed by Martin Bormann, his political secretary, and bearing a slip of paper marked "Top Secret. Property of the Führer. Always to be kept under lock and key", ends with Hitler's signature on May 16, 1941.

The *Stern* account quotes only very sparsely from this notebook. But it says that Hess had already elaborated a plan to win over to Germany's side before the war broke out. *Stern* says that in the summer of 1939 as Hitler was planning the attack on Poland, Hess received reports from party agents in England suggesting some members of the aristocracy were waiting for a signal from

Germany about a possible understanding.

Hess conceived his personal mission, and sent the details to Hitler by courier on June 25, 1939. The following night Hitler wrote in his diary: "Hess sends me a memorandum concerning the problem of England. Would not have believed that Hess could be so sharp-witted. This memorandum is very, very interesting."

On June 27 Hitler said: "Could not help thinking about Hess's memorandum all night. Must absolutely discuss it with him in confidence." On June 28 the subject was still on his mind: "Read Hess's memorandum once more. Simply fantastic, and yet so simple."

*Stern* says on June 30 Hitler and Bormann went to Munich and arranged a preliminary discussion with Hess. Hitler instructed him not to talk to anyone else of the proposal. On July 6 Hitler again flew to Munich, noting in his diary later: "Hess must work through the ideas he communicated to me in his memorandum and I expect him for a discussion in absolute privacy."

Continued on back page, col 1

## £3m offer for Aintree rejected

By Our Sports Staff

The Grand National is still £1m away from salvation. The Aintree appeal failed by £2m to raise the money to buy the racecourse, and the owner, Bill Davies, yesterday rejected an offer of £3m made by the appeal trustees.

A £1m loan from the Levy Board would have made up the shortfall and been financed from future profits from the race.

Mr Davies said he would accept the £3m offer, if a further £1m was forthcoming within 12 months. The trustees, after lengthy consideration, decided that they would not be able to raise the extra money, and turned down the offer.

A Jockey Club statement said: "This firm offer of £1m remains on the table until May 16."

Report, page 22

## Sotheby's inquiry ordered

By Jeremy Warner

The battle for control of Sotheby's, the London-based fine art auctioneers, was halted yesterday when Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, referred the £60m bid by two New York financiers for a six-month investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Lord Cockfield's intervention seems destined to cause deep controversy in both Whitehall and the City since it was made against the explicit advice of Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

The director general has a statutory role in providing a voice independent of the political arena on all significant mergers.

The two financiers, Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid were last night closeted with their merchant bank adviser, Morgan Grenfell.

Leading article, page 13

## Record Post Office profit

Record profits of about £136m, nearly twice the corporation's target, were made by the Post Office last year and there will be no price rises before January at the earliest (our Electronics Correspondent writes).

The profit figures, which are due to be released officially in July, were disclosed to the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry by Mr Ronald Dearing, the Post Office chairman. The postal side contributed £120m of the profits and the rest came from the Girobank. Last year's profits were £96.2m.

Mr Dearing made the promise of a price freeze when challenged on the BBC's *P1* programme.

Much of the higher than expected profit came from an increase in postal traffic - letters up by 2.7 per cent and parcels up by 6 per cent - and a reduction in the hours worked by 1.6 per cent.

Mr Dearing complained, however, about the Government's financial constraints, which require that the Post Office pay to the Treasury part of its profits. Last year that figure was £56m.

# Mortgage rates warning as loan queues lengthen

By Lorna Bourke and Baron Phillips

Hombuyers could face a rise in home loan rates soon if bank base rates do not come down substantially. Mr Alan Cummings, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said yesterday:

"Demand for mortgages continues to run at record levels and borrowers are having to wait for up to 16 weeks to obtain a loan. The societies are unlikely to raise the mortgage rate this month but an increase could be approved when the BAS council meets again in June."

Money flowing into societies is now £250m a month below requirements. "We may make a modest increase in our rates in an attempt to boost our inflow. It may be inevitable if it should prove that other rates have settled at a level above our own," Mr Cummings said at the BAS's annual conference, in Bournemouth.

Another half per cent cut in base rates will not be sufficient to head off a rise in building society rates and the only alternative would be to cut back on lending, he said.

Societies must operate "at a level of interest rates which is sufficient to bring in enough money to meet fully the

## BLACKSPOTS: WAITING TIME IN WEEKS

	London	South-west	N Ireland
Abbey National	4	12	12-16
Northcliffe	8	12	12
Nat Provincial	12	8	
Woodhouse	16	12	
Deeds Perm	15	8	
Hedley	16	12	
Anglia	16	12	

demand for mortgage funds and not to run with mortgage queues," Mr Cummings said.

"Two recent falls of half a percentage point in bank base rates have by no means restored our competitive position. We have been able to continue to make offers of loans and to lend at record levels by running down our liquid balances."

Plainly this is a process which cannot continue indefinitely.

Blaming the banks which pulled out of the mortgage market for the current shortage of funds, Mr Cummings said: "Certainly the presence of banks in the mortgage market is prepared. But they must be prepared to be consistent lenders."

Building societies could not be expected to make up any shortfall caused by marked variations in the level of bank lending.

Hombuyers in London, the South-east, the South-west and Northern Ireland are being told by some leading building societies they will have to wait for as long as four months for a mortgage. And it is understood that some investors of the Abbey National Building Society were told last month that they would have to wait a month before their application could be considered.

Nationally the average waiting time for a mortgage is now between two and two and a half months for the loan to be made available.

# Soviet offer ruffles US

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, yesterday cautiously welcomed Mr Yuri Andropov's latest missile proposal but pointed out that there was still "not the basic willingness (by the Soviet Union) to make the kinds of reductions which President Reagan has been talking about."

Mr Weinberger said the Soviet party leader's proposal that warheads on launchers should be the proper unit of account at the Geneva negotiations on intermediate-range missiles represented "a change" by Moscow.

Until now the Soviet Union has insisted on missile-by-missile counting, largely because its SS20 missiles have three warheads while the Pershing two and ground-launched cruise missiles which the United States is planning to deploy in Western Europe at the end of this year have only one each.

However, Mr Weinberger repeated earlier American rejections of Soviet insistence that British and French strategic systems be included in the Geneva negotiations.

Mr Andropov's speech, made on Tuesday night, has caused some consternation in the United States, where it is regarded as a further attempt to turn European public opinion against the deployment of the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

The statement is seen to contain deliberate ambiguities. For example, has suggestion that warheads should be the proper unit of account as seen as a step in the right direction and has been welcomed by the United States?

But, Mr Andropov's continued insistence that British and French strategic systems be included as part of the Nato arsenal is as unacceptable to the Americans as it is to the British and the French.

American sources pointed out that Mr Andropov was well aware of the US position on the British and French missiles before he made his speech, which is why they suspect his primary motive for putting forward his new proposal may have been propaganda.

Mr Weinberger's remarks were in line with a statement issued by the State Department shortly after Mr Andropov's speech which said the Soviet leader appeared to have hardened his position by insisting on the inclusion of the British and French systems.

The statement said the US and its Nato allies had frequently emphasized they could not accept Soviet demands for the right to maintain nuclear forces equal to all other states combined. "Unfortunately Mr Andropov made it clear that such a demand remains the cornerstone of the Soviet position."

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## PLEASE GIVE ALL YOU CAN TO FIGHT MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS NOW.

### IT'S STILL LESS THAN IT COULD COST THE NEXT GENERATION.

Multiple Sclerosis is a cruel disease that affects some 50,000 people in the UK today. Either we find a cure or we bequeath this affliction to the next generation. But research is expensive. And of course there is never enough money coming in.

Please send whatever you can to the Multiple Sclerosis Society. Send it by cheque, money order or giro. Use cash or even a credit card if you prefer. Send it any way you like, but please send it. And help defeat Multiple Sclerosis for all time.

To: The Multiple Sclerosis Society, FREEPOST 2861 Munster Road, Fulham, London SW6 6BR. (Tel: 01-381 4022. Giro Bank No. 5149555).

☐ I enclose a donation to the Multiple Sclerosis Society.  
☐ Please send me the Society's leaflet on making covenants or bequests.  
☐ Please debit my Access Card/B Barclaycard (delete as applicable) the sum of £



## Provincial press recovery

The provincial newspaper industry is witnessing a renewal of confidence after a period of lost sales and advertising, Mr David Cole, retiring president of The Newspaper Society, said yesterday.

Mr Cole, the chairman of the Western Mail and Echo Ltd, Cardiff, told the society's combined sectional meeting in London: "Just two years ago the future for the regional and local press could not have been described as encouraging."

The industry responded to its problems with hard work and the formation of fresh initiatives.

## Ship handyman awarded £4,000

Mr James French, aged 60, of Sheerness, Kent, a ship's handyman, was awarded £4,000 damages in the High Court in London yesterday for injuries caused when he was exposed to chlorine gas while cleaning the galley floor of the passenger ferry Olau Kent in November, 1978.

Mr French had mixed two cleaning agents which should never be combined because he could not read their warning labels, which were in Dutch and German. The award, with costs, was against Olau Line (UK).

## Inquest verdict on teenagers

An inquest jury in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, yesterday found that Gary English, aged 19, of Cable Street, and James Brown, aged 18, of Beechwood Crescent, who were fatally injured in an accident on Sunday two years ago, had died after being knocked down by an Army Land-Rover.

The jury also found that the Land-Rover had reversed over Mr English's body as he lay on the roadway and that the fatal injuries were sustained in the initial impact.

## Life support mother dies

Miss Beverly Brooke, aged 19, who gave birth to a son by caesarean section while on a life support system, has died in hospital 24 hours after the birth.

Her son, Michael, who weighs 6lb, is doing well at Leeds General Infirmary. His mother was placed on the respirator after collapsing.

## Report for DPP

A report by Mr Charles Horan, Assistant Chief Constable (Crime) of Greater Manchester Police, into the death of Mr James Davey, aged 40, while in custody at Coventry police station in March has been sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

## Pension petition

Mr James Nicholson, who auctioned his father's Battle of Britain Victoria Cross last year for £10,000, plans to present a petition with 20,000 signatures to MPs later this month calling for a review of Second World War widows' pensions.

## Oil test agreed

Despite strong opposition, West Sussex county council's planning committee yesterday approved a scheme by Conoco (UK), the oil company, to drill an exploratory 7,000ft bore hole at Baxters' Copse, at Grafton, West Sussex.

## Penlee verdict

Mr Richard Stone, QC, who chaired the public inquiry into the loss of the Penlee lifeboat and the coastguard's handling of the rescue, said yesterday that his findings at Penzance on May 18, it was announced yesterday.

## Shipbuilding men threaten takeover of state yards

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Leaders of 63,000 shipbuilding workers yesterday threatened a mass occupation of yards unless plans to cut the workforce by at least 9,000 was withdrawn.

More than 500 delegates backed almost unanimously a strongly-worded resolution calling for the takeover of the plants owned by British Shipbuilders, the state-owned company, which has already said that it is heading for financial disaster.

The occupations would take place as soon as negotiations from the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions were satisfied that British Shipbuilders would not revoke its call for mass redundancies. A recent 1,000 job cutback had been achieved through voluntary severance, but the present programme would almost certainly entail compulsory redundancy.

The company said later that industrial action would be "devastatingly damaging" to the industry.

Mr Maurice Phelps, the company's board member for industrial relations, thought that ultimately the unions would not carry out their threat. He said that he hoped there would be a meeting, possibly next Wednesday, at which the two sides would discuss the industry's problems.

Mr James Murray, chairman of the shipbuilding negotiating committee, said that the unions were not seeking a confrontation with British Shipbuilders but were prepared to take action if necessary to save the industry.

The resolution carried at the delegate conference yesterday at Tynemouth reaffirms the unions' total commitment to secure the industry "in its nationalized form".

The meeting mandates the negotiators to resist cutbacks and to oppose the wage freeze.

which Sir Robert Atkinson, British Shipbuilders' chairman, says is necessary if the company is to keep down costs and achieve competitiveness.

Mr Murray said that the threatened occupations would affect all 22 nationalized shipyards in Britain simultaneously. The length of the sit-in would be determined by the negotiating committee.

No ballot of the membership will be held on whether to take the action. Delegates assured union leaders that the shopfloor would back whatever measures were considered necessary.

"It is not the intention of the shipyard negotiating committee to head for confrontation. We don't seek confrontation. We seek a solution to this problem through cooperation with British Shipbuilders."

Mr Murray said some delegates had been calling for strike action, but it had been ruled out in favour of occupation.

● Hopes were raised yesterday that a deal to be put to a mass meeting of Tynemouth dockers today would result in a return to work after a seven-week stoppage - one of the longest in the industry's history.

The compromise package was worked out by an independent three-man inquiry chaired by Sir John Wood and it has been informally accepted by the Port of London Authority and the national office of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Last night the deal was being discussed with local union representatives and it is thought that it will be recommended today to the 2,300 dockers on strike.

On April 21 a settlement agreed at national level and recommended to the strikers was rejected. But the PLA hopes that after being idle for seven weeks, the men will be anxious to return to work. The stoppage is over pay parity with white collar workers.

## Peers seek tighter law on juries

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Harris of Greenwich and Lord Wigoder are to make a renewed attempt to press the Government on legislation to tighten eligibility for jury service and ensure convicted criminals do not serve on juries.

The peers are understood to be meeting Government officials soon to express concern that the practice of "jury nobbling" is continuing and in the hope of agreeing a piece of legislation likely to get through the Commons.

Despite stricter security measures introduced in courts after talks between police, the Home Office, the Lord Chancellor's Department and court administrators, jurors are still being approached. "We are hoping some sort of sensible compromise will emerge", Lord Harris said yesterday.

"We want some sort of measure to get criminals off juries as a matter of urgency and not endless tortured arguments over the form it should take."

Measures introduced last year, in particular at the Central Criminal Court, to keep jurors separate from the public have had some effect. But yesterday Mr Peter McKenzie, the courts administrator, said further measures were being considered. "I cannot say why they are for obvious reasons," he added.

Lord Harris and Lord Wigoder are taking up the question once more after receiving a parliamentary answer yesterday from Lord Elton, parliamentary under secretary of state at the Home Office, on a recent case at the Central Criminal Court where a juror was approached and threatened with having his legs blown off.

"I am greatly concerned that this is still going on despite the measures that have been taken", Lord Harris said. "Obviously one cannot have a wholly watertight system but it is a matter of great concern that so recently, after all these steps, we have these cases. And what about all the approaches we do not hear about."

A Bill to tighten jury eligibility, sponsored by the two peers has received its third reading in the Lords. It would prevent adults convicted of two or more indictable offences from sitting on juries. But the Government has not promised it the necessary time in the Commons.

Nor is the Government backing a second measure, a private member's Bill backed by six Conservative MPs, which would disqualify anyone convicted of any offence punishable by imprisonment. That is thought to go too far, the Wigoder-Harris amendment not far enough.

## Lack of money hamstrings justice Act

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government's law and order policies are being jeopardized by the inability to fund probation service to bring the new Criminal Justice Act fully into effect as planned on May 24.

One of the main reasons is lack of cash. Another is that the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) has moved to ban the introduction of the more controversial measures.

Places under the new community service orders for young people aged 16 in any case have to be rationed, Mr Michael Day, chairman of the Association of Chief Probation Officers, said.

He is Chief Probation Officer for the West Midlands where

200 community service places for 16-year olds have been approved. The service there calculates that at least 500 would be needed to cater for the courts' needs.

The rationing of places will jeopardize government plans to reduce the use of custody, to which community service is supposed to be an alternative.

Shortage of money will also limit the ability of the probation service to introduce plans to cope with other new measures for juveniles.

Chief probation officers have estimated that £8m is needed if the service is to implement fully the Act's provisions. It is getting slightly more than £1m, Mr Day said.

Probation officers argue that

the Government's parsimony is defeating its law and order strategies. While the shortfall in prison places is expected to rise from 3,850 at the end of 1982-83 to 4,393 in 1984-5, the number of probation officers is expected to increase only from 5,101 to 5,256.

They will be needed just to cope with the expansion of existing work, their chiefs say.

Further complaints have come from the Police Federation about shortage of cash to administer centrally victims support schemes and, from trade unions, that because of cutbacks many parking fines and car tax laws could not be enforced in London.

Probation officers have al-

ready struck for a day against pay cuts for trainees.

Under the Criminal Justice Act courts will have the power to make specified activity orders, laying down what a juvenile may do during supervision by a probation officer. According to probation chiefs, there is not enough money to provide all the programmes needed.

There is strong opposition within the service to the use of curfews. Mr Day said: "I do not think curfews will be extensively used."

"They have to be seen as feasible and recommended by a probation officer. The probation service is uneasy about them."

"If it lays the ghost and puts an end to rumours of ill-treatment in prison cells then obviously it is going to be something that we welcome."

Sir Philip Knights, the chief constable of the West Midlands, said yesterday that until there was a fully corporate approach to crime, there would be no real reduction in the number of offences (Arthur Osman writes).

He told the county's police committee, in his annual report for 1982, that the 210,688 crimes reported last year was an increase of almost 12 per cent on 1981 figures.



"Come, let's try the latest figure!" said the Mock Turtle to the Gryphon... [So they began solemnly dancing round and round Alice, every now and then treading on her toes]

## 'Militarism' rift halts scout cash

By Rupert Morris

The festering ideological struggle between the Boy Scout movement and the Inner London Education Authority (ILEA) erupted again yesterday when the authority decided to withhold any further grants until it was satisfied that local scout groups were free of sexism, racism or any other kind of discrimination.

London scout groups will be subject to a two-month vetting by a team of inspectors and other ILEA officers, sanctioned yesterday by the authority's further and higher education sub-committee. Until that is complete they will receive no further grant. Last year the authority gave £62,000 to London branches of the scout movement.

This is the latest episode in a dispute which began last December when Mr Neil Fletcher, chairman of the sub-committee, took exception to remarks made by the new Chief Scout, Major-General Michael Walsh. General Walsh had called for a return to traditional values, better personal turn-out, sportsmanship, politeness, physical fitness and more outdoor activities.

Mr Fletcher accused General Walsh of being "militaristic", and invited local representatives of the movement to explain their aims and activities to the authority. Although this request was complied with, and an ILEA spokesman said yesterday that a lot of the scouts' work appeared to be "very progressive", the politicians were still not satisfied.

A report on the scouts was presented to yesterday's committee meeting, and the two-month inquiry agreed. Leaders of the Scout Association were clearly taken aback by the move, and an ILEA spokesman said yesterday that the movement did not discriminate, but insisted on obeying the law. Anyone convicted of offences against children, for instance, would not be given a job with scouts.

The authority has recently set up an equal opportunities unit, and is particularly concerned about discrimination against homosexuals, racial prejudice, or class preference.

When previously threatened with withdrawal of ILEA grants, General Walsh said that principles came first: the movement would simply raise money by other means if necessary.

## CND election plans focus on missiles

By Nicholas Timmins

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has sent advice to all its local groups on how to put pressure on candidates at the general election to support CND's stance against the introduction into Britain of cruise and Trident missiles.

The "general election pack" says it is cruise and Trident that CND will concentrate on in the campaign, rather than unilateral nuclear disarmament, and lists 106 issues, because opinion polls suggest that on that issue Mrs Thatcher would win.

The election pack says that if Mrs Thatcher is re-elected with an overall majority, "our immediate task - stopping cruise and Trident - will become very much more difficult".

It continues: "Whatever happens in the election, we will continue to resist nuclear escalation and to campaign for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain. But it would be extremely foolish to neglect any opportunity that CND may have as a movement to stop Mrs Thatcher from winning a new pro-nuclear majority in the House of Commons."

Opinion polls, and CND's own "peace canvass" the advice says, show that a large majority still believe Britain needs nuclear weapons for its security, but equally, show that a similar majority are opposed to nuclear escalation, cruise and Trident.

"Mrs Thatcher wants to fight the election on unilateralism because she knows that on that issue she can win. By the same token without losing sight of the larger issues we should place cruise and Trident at the centre of our intervention."

The election pack provides model questions that CND hopes all candidates will be asked to answer and sign, setting out their position.

It provides detailed advice on how to have maximum effect within the law on election expenses, for example by starting a newsletter now that can continue to circulate during the campaign, and lists 106 issues, because opinion polls suggest that on that issue Mrs Thatcher would win.

The advice lists 14 questions candidates will be asked, from their position on cruise, Trident, United States bases in Britain, and Britain's membership of NATO, to whether they are prepared to defy their party whip on the issues, and whether they believe there should be an overall cut in defence expenditure.

The campaigners emphasize that every candidate should be approached, "we need to demonstrate our independence of party politics". The outcome of the election may well be a hung Parliament, in which the position of MPs in the centre will be important, the advice says.

Mr Roger Spiller, chairman of CND, intends to sue Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, for libel, unless he apologizes for allegations that Mr Spiller was associated with the defunct Trotskyite group, the International Socialists.

The allegation was made in a letter which Mr Heseltine sent to all Conservative MPs and candidates in marginal seats.

## Prior hopes to visit Dublin soon

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Talks aimed at continuing the improvement in Anglo-Irish relations may be held before the general election between Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, and Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Mr Prior said yesterday that he hoped to travel to Dublin soon to meet Dr FitzGerald for the first time since the Fine Gael-Labour coalition government returned to power last year.

He admitted that he had detected signs of discontent in Dublin that relations had not improved more rapidly, and said he would like to try and put that right.

"It is important that Anglo-Irish relations should be seen to be friendly, and restored to the spirit of understanding which has been lacking over the last year or so," he said.

Relations have been improving since Dr FitzGerald returned to power and he held a meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher at the last European summit in March.

However, both Mr Prior and Dr FitzGerald are believed to be anxious that there should be no rush towards a summit meeting with the prospect of a general election pending.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, made his first visit to Northern Ireland since taking up his latest position when he made a 24-hour fact-finding mission.

He arrived in the province late on Tuesday night in great secrecy.

## Election fever increases

Continued from page 1

pose less of a danger, either because they lack political sensitivity or because they fall far from key Thursday

Unemployment figures, expected to show a fall, are announced on June 3, the average index comes on June 15 and the trade figures on June 27.

There are some ministers, however, who see far more significance in the dates of two summits which are in the offing. Mrs Thatcher is committed to going to Washington between May 26 and May 28, in advance of the Williamsburg summit, which ends on May 30. If the Prime Minister was determined to make that trip then June 9 would be vetoed.

The Community heads of Government summit in Stuttgart, due on June 8 and 9, also clashes with June 9, although the Prime Minister could miss both meetings.

As for the sporting calendar, it is most unlikely that Mrs Thatcher's choice would be influenced by the Derby on June 1, or even the Prudential World Cup, which starts with a match between England and New Zealand at the Oval on June 9, with the final at Lords on June 25.

However, although the Prime Minister might take no direct interest in such sporting events, she will be acutely aware of the hazards of doomsday canvassing at a time when such sporting events are being covered extensively, by television, and the even greater resentment which might build up with political debates squeezing out the media's sports coverage.

Most MPs now believe that the election will be in June. Nothing has been said to make them waver in that conviction. Whitehall sources last night, however, ruled out an announcement after the Chequers summit on Sunday between Mrs Thatcher and her senior Cabinet and party colleagues, and said that an announcement next week need not necessarily be expected.

Important changes in local government are likely to be part of the Government's election platform.

## Cat among public school pigeons

By David Nicholson-Lord

A controversy within the public schools seems certain to come after the publication today of an autobiography containing accounts of homosexuality, bullying, and sexual licence in schools.

The book is written by Mrs Daphne Rae, wife of Dr John Rae, Headmaster of Westminster School, and a leading reformist figure in the public school system.

The book, *A World Apart*, has been widely publicized as an expose of public schools, in particular Harrow, where Dr Rae spent the early years of his teaching career. But yesterday critics, including some of Dr Rae's pupils at Westminster, described it as unbalanced, distorted, and out-of-date.

Mr Ian Beer, the present Headmaster of Harrow and a friend and contemporary of the Raes at Cambridge University, said Mrs Rae had got many facts wrong about Harrow; he described the book as untrue.

He added: "It takes up dinner party gossip and turns it into reality. It therefore gives the impression that she is writing about certain instances where she has knowledge. It is also a little unkind to some people still living."

"I don't think what she has written has any relevance to Harrow in 1983. As to whether it did in 1955, where there are facts that can be verified that are wrong."

Mr Beer thought that the



Mrs Rae: Book "has been praised".

book would not harm public schools "because parents pay for more than gossip".

Mrs Rae said that the book had been received favourably by most people from public schools who had seen it, including a group of Old Harrovians, former pupils of her husband, whom they had entertained at dinner this week. "They said everything they had read was absolutely right."

The accounts the book include are of the "young and beautiful" wife of a master at a well known public school who taught up to 100 boys a year the "various pleasures of sexual activity".

When she was found out she complained that she could not live without her "young boys" around her, even though her marriage and her husband's career had been wrecked.

Mrs Rae says she was told that by a peer and his son. Other incidents recounted

## Science report

## How iron takes a 'balloon' trip home

By the Staff of Nature

A detailed picture has emerged from two American laboratories of how traces of iron are packaged and taken from the bloodstream to those cells of the body that require them for normal growth.

There are two essential components to the package: the iron itself, and a carrier protein of blood serum to which the iron binds. They are delivered to a receptor protein which sits on the surface of cells which have a requirement for iron.

Delivery triggers off a process by which the iron is carried to its ultimate destinations within cells. The process can best be described if the cell is imagined as a water-filled balloon.

In the first step of the process, those areas of the balloon's surface which contain complexes of the receptor with the iron bound to serum protein are pushed inwards and then pinched off into bubbles which float freely in the watery interior of the cell.

Within a matter of minutes the bubbles fuse with pre-existing bubbles in a step that is the key to the economy of the whole process, according to teams led by Dr Harvey Lodish at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr Gilbert Ashwell at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

The most important point is that the contents of the pre-existing bubbles are rather acid. When fusion brings the complex of receptor, iron and serum protein into contact with these contents, their acidity causes the iron to dissociate from the complex.

That iron leaves the bubbles and proceeds to its ultimate destination, whereas the bubbles, still containing the receptor and serum protein, resurface with the balloon. As they do so, their acquired acidity is neutralized, so that the serum protein is released from its receptor.

The beauty of the process lies in its economy. While the iron is delivered to the cell's interior, the blood protein to which it was bound and the receptor are each recycled to the surface of the cell.

The whole process is similar to that used for the delivery of many hormones to the interior of cells but with the important difference that the hormones themselves, proteins, do not have carrier proteins in the blood. The cycle of economy for hormone delivery is therefore one step more simplified than that for iron.

Source: *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA* Volume 80, pages 2258 and 2263, 1983.

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## Police agree scheme to monitor prisoners' welfare

The first watchdog scheme aimed at protecting the welfare of people being held in police cells has started operating at stations controlled by the Greater Manchester Police (GMP).

Eighteen Greater Manchester County councillors have been issued with special identity cards which give them power to visit any of the area's 100 police stations day or night without advance warning. Their brief is to monitor details of the number of people being held, how long they have been locked up and the conditions under which they are being held. The

lay visitors will also be given access to any prisoner who agrees to speak to them.

The idea was mooted by members of Greater Manchester Council's police committee to alleviate public disquiet over the treatment of those being held in police cells. The pilot scheme, initially planned to last nine months, is being closely monitored by the Home Office and neighbouring police forces.

Mr James Anderton, the GMP's chief constable, has given his backing to the scheme. He has often been at odds with the committee in the past. However, he believes the

scheme will help ease the pressure on his men and prevent many allegations of mistreatment.

The volunteer visitors, all members of the police committee, attended a weekend conference to learn about custodial procedures, prisoners' rights, rules covering medical examinations and other legal aspects.

Mr Tony Whitaker, chairman of the Police Federation in Manchester, said his members welcomed the move. "From our point of view we can see no problems arising out of this pilot scheme."

## Dyce painting sold for £110,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Agnew's, the Bond Street picture dealers, have sold a painting by William Dyce for £110,000 on behalf of the parish church of Knodishall, near Leiston, Suffolk. It depicts "Jacob and Rachel" and is one of several versions of the subject painted by Dyce in the 1930s, according to Mr Evelyn Joll, chairman of Agnew's.

Dyce was a friend and foreman of the Pre-Raphaelites. The picture was given to the church in 1946 by the late Mr W. J. Burningham, a farmer. At that time, Victorian paintings were out of favour and the

canvas would have been worth very little.

Until four years ago, when it was realized the painting was valuable, it had been insured for only £400. The church had to obtain permission to sell, Mr Joll said. Shortly after the permission came through, the picture was sold to an English private collector.

Phillips yesterday held a highly successful sale of lead soldiers and figures totalling £35,208, with only three per cent unsold. A Britain set of

the band to The 1st Life Guards, 12 figures in all, sold for £1,450 (estimate between £800 and £1,000) to an unnamed London dealer.

## Overseas selling prices

Austria 200 250; Belgium 200 250; Canada 200 250; France 200 250; Germany 200 250; Italy 200 250; Japan 200 250; Netherlands 200 250; Portugal 200 250; Spain 200 250; Sweden 200 250; Switzerland 200 250; United Kingdom 200 250; United States 200 250.







## PARLIAMENT May 4 1983

## Labour wants councils to control police

## POLICE BILL

Confidence in the police would not be restored until democratic control over them was re-established, Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said, when the report stage of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was resumed in the Commons.

Mr Hattersley (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) was speaking to an Opposition new clause to establish new police committees to maintain adequate and efficient police forces, to prepare law enforcement policies for their area and to appoint the chief constable.

He said the need to improve both the prevention and the detection of crime was a Labour Party issue. Over the past four years (he went on) the people who have suffered the most from the increase in crime have been what I call our people.

He supported the new clause because the radical reorganization of the police which it proposed would make their task in protecting the families who most needed protection more effective.

The police force, which spent vast amounts of public money and which influenced directly and crucially everybody's lives, should be subject to some control other than their own. At the moment they were, in effect, subject to no control at all.

Defenders of the present system regarded it as a glory of the law that the police were not under any control or influenced by any political process. He believed it to be their weakness.

Had the police been under the control of police authorities of elected men and women in the way that education, housing and public health were, the pressure on the councillors to control the police would have been such that the police would have been required to perform in a way which was nearer to the wishes of the people and more likely to protect their interests.

I want to see elections and constituents (he said) turning up at council surgeries on Friday evenings or Saturday mornings and saying, for example: "Unless you get more policemen back on the beat, or unless we have more of a street corner patrol or occasionally suddenly arriving in a fat motor car, do not expect us to vote for you next time".

There ought to be a specific Act of Parliament which prescribed and delineated the duties of chief constables and which of the police decisions should be left to them and which should be given to the property and democratically elected representatives.

Police authorities or committees should be given specific powers over the general policy of the police in their area. They should be given these powers in the knowledge that as things stood today, they had no authority over individual chief police officers unless they were responsible for a direct and a gross breach of their obligations.

There needed to be a general day-to-day right to influence and determine policy and this did not exist at the moment. The police in Britain (he said) are the only institution where we have gone back on democracy on the police for 50 years. I do not believe that confidence in the police will be restored until their democratic control is re-established.

After the Brixton riots the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) gave police the option of equipping themselves with CS gas, baton rounds, armoured personnel carriers and water cannons. Some police chiefs had chosen not to do so on the grounds that it would change the nature of their forces. So how could it be justified that one man, the chief officer, should decide such important matters?

Some people had said police prejudices would interfere in that most sensitive of police decisions, the decision to prosecute. He had never believed allegations of bias were justified, but if there was this fear the proposal supported by Labour, creating an independent prosecution service to take prosecutions out of the hands of the

police, and therefore out of the hands of the police committees, should put that fear aside.

Objection to creation of the police authorities was concentrated sometimes on the creation of such an authority for London where there was now a police authority which theoretically had power to exercise some control. That authority was the Home Secretary. The Tories were determined that this should continue.

But nobody could believe that Home Secretaries could conceivably be such an authority. Mr Whitelaw had consistently refused to answer questions on the organization and performance of the Metropolitan Police and had insisted that issue after issue was a matter for the Commissioner rather than himself.

After the Buckingham Palace intrusion (he Mr Hattersley) had been telephoned by a newspaper inviting him to demand Mr Whitelaw's resignation. He had replied that such a demand would be absurd because the idea that the Home Secretary was responsible for the break in was preposterous.

Tories had made speeches about the underservice of the London police falling into the hands of the Greater London Council. He had to concede that if the democratic system now proposed was introduced in other parts of the country, control of the police would fall into the hands of county authorities about which he had feelings similar to those Mr Whitelaw had about the GLC. But that was called democracy.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North, Lab) said the case of the Manchester police being armed had given rise to a great deal of newspaper comment which did little to improve the situation. If the decision had been made in public with debate by the police authority it would have been received more sympathetically.

Proper, informed debate with decisions eventually being taken by police authorities would improve policing. It was important to have a democratically accountable police force.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, SDP) said that few parts of the country outside London and some of the urban areas had any difficulty with the police at all. In these areas there was a harmonious relationship between the police and the community and little cause for journalists' material were all agreed to.

During discussion of the proposed new clauses Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham, West, Lab) said the National Union of Journalists' delegation had been assembled at the police authority in the past sessions given to journalists by the Home Office.

He was a member of the NUJ and a working journalist and did not think journalists should claim these privileges. The Government had got itself into a difficulty in giving them. In a sense there had been created a new race of privileged clerics. He recoiled from such a situation.

The solution would be to give to all ordinary people an *inter partes* hearing before a magistrate or circuit judge, subject only to the exception that if the police believed such a hearing would frustrate their case or lead to destruction of evidence, they could go for an *ex parte* hearing.

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State, Home Office, said this was not a matter of protecting status or class but of the need in the public interest to maintain confidence in relationships, for instance that between journalists and those giving them information.

The House sat all night completing the recommissioning stage of the Bill on Clause 9 and 10 and beginning the report stage.

Mr Eileen Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C), parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, said the reason for the original clause and the present one was to ensure that the police were able to clear up far more serious crimes. Any attack on civil liberties came from those who robbed, assaulted and burgled.

The first civil liberty there ought to be was the right of the householder to live undisturbed in his or her own house, the right of people to walk the streets without being set upon and the right of

increasingly now, in a way unacceptable to the community.

At this point a man in a wheelchair in the Strangers' Gallery wheeled out. "What about the bloody disabled? What about us lot then?" He was quickly wheeled out of the Gallery.

Mr Lyon continued that if there was corruption on a police authority and it was run for party political interests and they said that the police should not exercise any control over Mr X because he was a friend of theirs, an officer was entitled to say that duty was to the court, and that he must enforce the law.

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could not possibly have enough time to effectively oversee what was happening in the Metropolitan Police or to give sufficient account of that to the House.

He had a fictional role and the Labour Party wanted to change that into a real role for a locally elected police authority for London based on democratic control.

Decentralization was an important part of their approach and there should also be more local consultation. Consultation was no substitute for accountability. There must be control of the Metropolitan Police by those elected by Londoners plus consultation at local level.

● A Government new clause, setting out the power of magistrates to authorize entry to search for evidence of serious arrestable offence was agreed to early today after a Labour amendment seeking to provide that applications for search warrants under this procedure should be heard by a circuit judge rather than a magistrate was rejected by 276 votes to 212 - Government majority, 64.

Another Labour amendment to provide that in certain circumstances applications should be made of the meaning of excluded material, the meaning of items subject to legal privilege; the meaning of personal records and of journalists' material were all agreed to.

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The first civil liberty there ought to be was the right of the householder to live undisturbed in his or her own house, the right of people to walk the streets without being set upon and the right of

women to be safe from sexual assault.

Whereas the police occasionally - very rarely - abused their powers, the abuse of the civil liberties of the population by burglars, criminals, rapists and others was going on on an increasing scale.

This Bill, and particularly Clause 9, had come closer to seeking to define the clarify what the police could and could not do than anything before. The present law left the police with proper powers of arrest, detention and search, but it was not clear what the matter was a little more closely, and that was what the existing clause sought to do.

Mr William Pitt (Croydon, North-West, I) said that they must ensure that while the police had proper powers of arrest, detention and search, they must also ensure that the civil liberties of the public at large were protected.

"Serious arrestable offence", which could lead to a warrant for search, was defined as a crime of which the Government should have brought in a proper definition.

Mr Ian Mikardo (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said a justice of the peace to whom a constable applied for a search warrant had no way of checking what was said to him.

Why was the Government resisting the right of a person whose premises were going to be searched to have a magistrate or circuit judge to check what was said to him?

After the incident at Raiton Road, Brixton which had been uniformly suggested, only two police officers had been punished and the reason given was that other officers had been responsible but had not been discovered so it would not be fair to punish the two officers who had been seen.

It was not use of the idea that the police were just people which was the idea they wanted to foster, if the police could get away with a horrible piece of mindless vandalism in these circumstances.

Mr Nicholas Bonsor (Nantwich, C) said the new clause neither permitted nor condoned fishing expeditions by the police. The police had to have powers to fight criminals and the clause struck an admirable balance between what the police were allowed to do and what was necessary to preserve the liberty of the individual against undue police harassment.

He could also see difficulties in defining a serious arrestable offence where theft was concerned. The theft of 2p could be an arrestable offence, but was it serious, or was it serious when it became £5, £100 or £5,000?

The original clause 9 was deleted from the Bill. The MPs went on to debate clause 10 in the Bill, which dealt with the police securing evidence held on a confidential basis before coming to decisions on the various new clauses and amendments which had been tabled.

BR coach order  
Questioned about investment in British Rail's later City services, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written Commons reply that the Railways Board had identified an immediate business need for 60 Mark III day coaches. He had given consent to the board's proposal to order these coaches at a cost of £11.163,000.

Reed cultivation  
Mr William Walker (Perth and East Perthshire, C) was given leave to introduce the De-Rising of Reed Cultivation (Scotland) Bill. He said that reed bed cultivation, which was not subject to rules in England, should be accepted as an agricultural activity and, therefore, de-rated. The Bill was read a first time.

Parliament today  
Commons (2.30): Mobile Homes Bill and National Betting Bill, remaining stages. Lords (3): Telecommunications Bill, committee, first day.

## Over 1,500 defence jobs going to Glasgow

## SCOTLAND

Details of the revised Ministry of Defence dispersal package for Glasgow were set out in the Commons by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence. This follows a review of the proposals of February 1 in the light of subsequent organizational changes and manpower reductions. The revised package contains 1,520 posts.

During question time exchanges in which he referred to Mr Heseltine's announcement, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said that after a difficult period unemployment figures for Scotland were more encouraging. Seasonally adjusted, they had risen by only 400 since the beginning of the year.

Of the 1,520 posts, service and civilian personnel management account for 520, defence equipment codification for 442, common service staff for 148 and air technical publications for 100.

Mr Heseltine said the increased package might be subject to further changes to reflect the continuing search for economy and efficiency in the department, but was expected to exceed the earlier commitment.

Answering a question on the outlook for the Scottish economy, Mr Younger said: "There is growing evidence that the world economy is beginning to recover and, together with the measures we have made in containing costs and improving competitiveness, this should improve the prospects for growth in the Scottish economy."

Mr Jo Grimond (Orkney and Shetland, I) does he subscribe to the view that if the Finance Bill is passed and there is not a general election, then one new oil field may be opened up every six weeks? If so, what effect would this have on the ordering of rigs, supply vessels and platforms?

Mr Younger: He is correct that the Budget changes which the Chancellor announced affect oil development. We expect that this will lead to a revival of orders for platform production yards. It is too early yet to say how many orders, but undoubtedly they are bound to produce a lot of orders for Scottish yards.

Mr Hector Memon (Dumfries, C) the dispersal of Civil Service jobs to western Scotland has been a firm policy. Are there any jobs in the pipeline?

Mr Younger: The Secretary of State for Defence has this afternoon announced a full package of proposals for dispersal to Glasgow. The total number currently in these units is 1,520, and this is 120 more than the total of 1,400 included in the dispersal figures announced on July 29, 1979. This news will be warmly welcomed in Glasgow and Scotland.

Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Croydon, Lab): That announcement compares with the 7,000 jobs to be transferred to Glasgow which this Government announced in 1979, a plan it subsequently abandoned.

The steel, shipbuilding and coal industries in Scotland are facing a serious crisis. Unless the Government accept the emergency programme put to them for British Shipbuilders then the 9,000 redundancies already announced, which are being resisted by the unions, will have added to them many thousands more.

Mr Younger: The dispersal programme compares with the grand total of all being produced in six years when he was given every opportunity.

When the Leader of the Opposition went to Glasgow he was guaranteed to keep it going whether there were orders or not, and that means he thinks it unlikely he is going to win the next election.

## BBC accused of bias on Central America

## THIRD WORLD

The BBC, and the *Panorama* team in particular, were criticized for unbalanced reporting of events in Central America by peers during a debate in the House of Lords on expanding Soviet influence in the Third World.

Lord Cawthart (C), opening the debate, said the Soviet Union was expanding its influence for the wrong reasons and in the wrong way.

Soviet policy was aimed he said, at extending the Marxist doctrine and establishing a series of communist trading communities in the developing countries, to the exclusion of western trade in those countries.

The Soviet policy was directed at devastating areas of strategic importance to western trade and military purposes.

The Soviet Union had been able to establish nine naval bases, facilities around the coast of Africa and in the adjacent islands in the Indian continent. The most sinister aspect had been the presence of Cuban troops on the continent of Africa, deployed in Angola and Mozambique, and in Zimbabwe, Zaire and trouble-torn Somalia.

Lord Cawthart said, leader of the Opposition peers, said the Soviet Union had been able to pursue a single-minded policy which was both ideological and expansionist. One of the tragedies was the amount of money, which they could not afford, that Third World countries spent on armaments.

The people of Africa and their leaders, including those who had assumed the mantle of Marxism, did not desire to be interfered with or dominated by the Soviet Union or Cuban troops.

People had been sickened by what they had seen on their television screens of the appalling atrocities committed in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The social uprising and the unrest sweeping central America was not the product of a communist conspiracy. Military intervention, direct or indirect, was the worst possible way to combat Soviet intervention. That was the lesson of recent history.

It drove the West into deeper and deeper commitments in support of useless, revolutionary and often cruel regimes which the West had nothing in common.

The essential problem was not about Soviet intervention but about preventing Third World conflicts from escalating into super power confrontation.

Lord Cawthart said that Soviet penetration and influence in various countries, mostly but not entirely in the poorer or under developed countries, had increased to a substantial extent.

Lord Chalfont (Ind) said a good deal of the information which he said the perceptions about Central America

were somewhat suspect. On television recently and especially on the BBC there had been a series of programmes which were deplorably one-sided on the subject of events in Central America. It culminated in a film last week which seemed to him to be more disgraceful even than those which preceded it.

A more recent manifestation had been a remarkably strident and unbalanced article in *The Times* by an American journalist who had been known for some time to be one of President Reagan's most persistent and hostile critics. What this did was to produce in Britain a somewhat distorted perception of what was going on in that area.

Lord Orr-Ewing (C) said he had watched the *Panorama* programme of April 25 and he thought even by *Panorama* terms it was more extreme and more unbalanced than any of its predecessors.

Somehow it managed to condemn everything that was happening in Central America and virtually nothing was said about Cuba and Russia. They were too anxious to condemn America and its President they forgot all the other relevant facts in what was meant to be a balanced programme.

If the BBC *Panorama* team were unable to produce the balance which the charter of the BBC dictated they should, there was only one inevitable consequence - like the IBA an authority would be set up to try to ensure the balance was maintained.

At the moment the BBC was judge and jury in its own case and it just did not seem to be working out in that field any more than it did in any other field where people judged themselves and there was no independent arbiter.

Lord Walsley (SDP) said it was clear that the Soviet Union posed a threat in the Third World.

On the article in *The Times* on Central America, he said that Mr Anthony Lewis was an extremely able, objective and well informed journalist. He did not believe (he added) that anything he writes is out of political pique or personal vindictiveness.

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab) said there were no Cuban troops in Angola until South African invasion. If those troops were withdrawn Angola would be left at the mercy of South Africa. Cuban troops in Angola were fulfilling the same role as British troops in Belize.

Lord Oram (Lab) said action must be taken on a massive scale to show the people of the Third World there was a better way than communism, and show them it was the people of the West who could help them develop. He would not mind if interests of their own people and this could be done by the process of genuine democracy.

An article in *The Times* by David Watt had shown that the landless, core of the potential recruits for the communists.

## False premise to Soviet move

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The offer made on nuclear weapons by Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet Premier, to the British Government, was a false premise, Lord Cawthart said in the House of Lords.

But the assertion that British and French nuclear weapons must be counted in the negotiation remained unacceptable to the Government and its allies. What is the Government's reaction to that proposal is based on a transparently false premise.

He was replying to Lord Cawthart of Penrhos, leader of the Labour peers, who had asked: "What is the Government's reaction to the initiative or proposal from Mr Andropov in Moscow yesterday in which he said that the Soviet Union was prepared to consider reduction of Soviet warheads in Europe, provided the American Pershing and cruise missiles were not established in Europe?"

Did not the proposal also suggest that the Soviet warheads should match those held by France and the United Kingdom? Could he indicate whether these proposals would be discussed? Would Mr Cawthart become part of the discussions at Geneva and what will be the response of the Government to them?

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab): Since Mr Andropov's proposal is one of the most significant since the beginning of the cold war, in order to show on the part of the British good will and genuineness in this most crucial issue, is the Government prepared to put back the date on which the proposal will be established in this country?

Lord Belstead: No.

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## The Thatcher interview: the Prime Minister talks to Julian Haviland, our Political Editor

### I take no responsibility for those who strike themselves out of jobs

What can you offer the electorate for another term, Prime Minister? You offered four years ago to "rebuild the economy", and there's not much sign of that, is there?

I think you underestimate what we offered. We offered a complete change in direction from one in which the state became totally dominant in people's lives and penetrated almost every aspect - to a life where the state did do certain things, but without displacing personal responsibility.

I think we have altered the balance between the person and the state in a favourable way and in a way which is much more in keeping with the character of the people of Britain. So that really was a total change of philosophy, away from the all-embracing dominance of socialism to one in which the state has the framework of law, and defence and the rule of law, and the safety net in the social services, but where it still leaves people tremendous scope for their own enterprise, their own self-reliance, their own responsibility.

Would you not expect to be judged though primarily on your economic management, and would you expect the electorate to think that the price, in bankruptcies, closures, unemployment, was worth paying?

Are you vulnerable on economics?

No, I do not think I am. The recession has been deep and



On the fourth anniversary of the Conservatives' general election victory, Julian Haviland, our political editor, interviews the Prime Minister about her plans for the next Parliament, her attitude to rates reform, trade unions, privatization and foreign affairs.

worldwide. What we had to do was seen to be sound in financial terms, and sound in industrial terms... constraining expenditure, trying to get honest money, that is getting inflation down and not borrowing too much.

But you are being attacked for, and you may in the end be judged by, the level of unemployment and your attitude towards it. Did you ever imagine it would be as high as it is now?

No I did not. I don't think any of us knew how deep this world recession was going to be. One absolutely hates unemployment, but you don't create jobs just by talking.

But Mr Michael Foot has attacked you for your "willing acceptance" of mass unemployment. Is that unjust?

Oh, totally unjust. Mr Foot and the Government of which he was a member, regarded unemployment - I think it was

about 660,000 - as high according to their philosophy, but they were not able to prevent it from rising by one million. That didn't mean to say that they accepted unemployment or that they wanted it. But is there not a difference? You don't accept responsibility on the Government's part for unemployment, do you?

I cannot accept responsibility for those who strike themselves out of jobs, who insist on having overmanning or restrictive practices, who refuse to accept new technology, or who have not got good management, or who don't design products which other people want to have.

What I do accept responsibility for is creating the right financial framework and the right legal framework. I believe we've done that.

One of your Treasury ministers, Mr Nicholas Ridley, once

said that "the high level of unemployment is evidence of the progress we are making", and what your opponents say, and what Sir Ian Gilmour has said, is that your Government is the first to have repudiated the notion that the Government is responsible for maintaining a "high and stable level of employment", to quote the 1944 White Paper. Is that true?

I know that White Paper very well indeed. So much of it is thoroughly true and sound still. Let me read you the last sentence of that foreword: "The success of the policy outlined in this paper will ultimately depend on the understanding and support of the community as a whole, and especially on the efforts of employers and workers in industry, for - this is the important part - without a rising standard of industrial efficiency we cannot achieve a high level of employment combined with a rising standard of living."

There's far more in this white paper than that's on the side of my philosophy and my economic practice than anyone else's.

Are you going to the Williamsburg economic summit whether or not there's a general election on?

I expect to go to Williamsburg. Do you expect agreement there on some joint programme to get the world out of recession?

If you mean that there's going to be some new formula, no.



Mrs Thatcher: "I think we have altered the balance between the person and the state in a very favourable way." (Photograph: John Manning.)

### Action on EEC budget

Do you expect to go to the Stuttgart summit in early June? I expect to carry on and go to the Stuttgart summit.

Do you think the electorate will be impressed by the spectacle of yet another row over the Common Market budget?

Impressed, no! I won't be impressed by it. I would be a little bit depressed by it, because I've had to fight that one before. But everyone there knows that, if they were in the position that Britain is, of being one of the two people who finance the Community - Germany being the other one - that they would fight in the same way as I shall. But the objective was a permanent settlement, and you're nowhere near that, are you?

The objective was really to get a different method of financing the community because looking ahead we foresaw that the present method would not work. But I think sometimes it's a weakness of democratic countries; you can point out to them all, including ourselves, things that will happen in the future if you don't take certain evasive action now, and you'll never believe it.

And so it is I think with the community. So long as there was money in the coffers, they never thought we'd come to a crunch when agricultural expenditure would get so great and there wasn't quite enough money to cover it.

### Changing union law step by step

I wonder if your new trade union laws will prohibit strikes in public services - among water and power workers? nurses? the fire service?

Strikes were never prohibited in those services. There was an arrangement with certain public utilities, water and electricity, under which you could not break your contract of employment.

Of course that did not stop working to rule, which can be acutely embarrassing, nor did it stop people coming to the end of the contract of employment and then going on strike before negotiating a new one. So it was not as hard and fast as many people thought.

Are you set on compulsory ballots for trade union elections?

I think it's likely that that will find a place in the manifesto if it is not dealt with by a Bill before the House.

If you try to pass more Bills dealing with trade unions, when the unions are weakened by high unemployment, won't it

look like vindictiveness after the two Acts you've already passed?

No certainly not. There is a mass of trade union law, some of which we have set out to change for very good reasons, and more of which still needs changing. But we take it step by step.

But if it's wise to take it step by step, isn't it wise to see the effect of the first steps? You've already restricted picketing and secondary action, you've weakened the closed shop. Most of these provisions haven't yet been tested in the courts.

We've already been in four years, we've done two Acts. Those have been very good Acts. I believe they've played a part in changing attitudes, which is very important, and played a part in coming to a fairer balance between employers and employees, and between members of trade unions. In all the things we've done, we've had reason to believe that the vast majority of trade unionists are with us.

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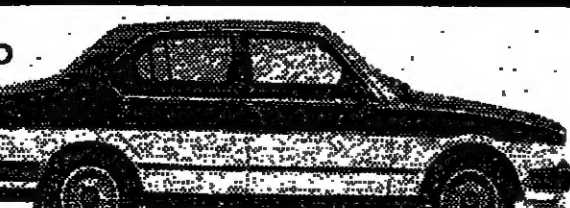
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### Hope for rating reforms

Have you abandoned the idea of abolishing domestic rating?

The straight abolition would be very very difficult indeed, because the amount of money raised by rates has increased enormously.

You are talking about reforming rates now. Will you have positive proposals for reform in the manifesto?

I hope so. I expect so.

Will reform mean that householders will pay less?

I think you must wait and see.

One proposal in 1974 was to take teachers' salaries off the rates. Will you do that?

The first thing you always have to look at in politics is 'I know what I want to get away from, what am I going to put in its place?' It's no good just ditching something before you have decided precisely what you replace it with, or how you adjust the two things.

Are you tempted to abolish metropolitan county councils?

I'm tempted to do many things, but I have to consider things with my colleagues and consider what is possible.

### More state firms to be sold off

Is privatization still high on your agenda? Will you persist in trying to sell British Airways, the naval shipbuilders, the gas showrooms?

Privatization is indeed high, and it is working. It's absolutely ridiculous that so many industrial and commercial decisions should come up to a Cabinet and to a Prime Minister.

Would profitable coal mines be better off in private hands?

I certainly think there is scope for running the National Coal Board in such a way that the overheads are reduced and that the subsidy the taxpayer has to pay to the National Coal Board could be reduced.

By bringing private ownership to the profitable pits?

I am not going as far as that at the moment, in this interview, but I do hope to be able to show to people that privatization works.

It sounds like a possibility for the next manifesto?

More privatization sounds like a possibility. I think you're a bit ambitious when you start to talk about the National Coal Board in that same breath.

Will education vouchers come forward at last?

I think you must wait.

### Balance in the Cabinet

To put through some of your plans, are you going to need to choose a different sort of Cabinet, free from doubters?

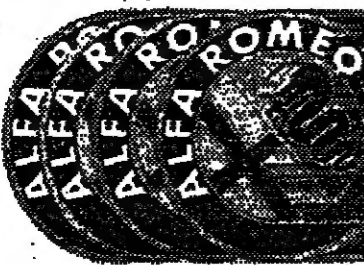
No no, I am very happy with my present Cabinet. We work extremely well together.

You would not have a new Cabinet, as your opponents say, which would be markedly more right wing? You would try to keep balance of the left, right and centre of the party as now?

You always try to keep a balance. You have to take the whole party with you, but your greatest weapon is persuasion

and your powers of persuasion come from your conviction. But there are different sorts of Conservatives. Will people like Mr Whitelaw, Mr Pym, Mr Prior, Mr Walker, whom one could characterize by saying they believe in looking for the consensus of which you've talked with such contempt, be in your next Cabinet?

Consensus is a word which is not used in politics for very good reasons. We in my Cabinet have agreement, to go ahead, we don't need anything like consensus.



## CELEBRATING 18 WORLD RECORDS



Andropov's new offer on warheads provokes a qualified welcome from Bonn, London and Nato but big obstacles remain

## Kohl waiting for more decisive move but proposes fresh dialogue

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Dr Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, told the West German Parliament yesterday that he would go to Moscow on July 4 to meet Mr Yuri Andropov, and tell him Bonn was ready to continue a dialogue and, with good will, offer the Russians political, economic and scientific cooperation.

The Chancellor also called on the Russians to take a "decisive step" towards disarmament, to demonstrate their will to reach agreement in Geneva and to realize that such a solution also lay in their own interests. He said there was still time for an agreement this year.

Dr Kohl, departing from his prepared text, welcomed Mr Andropov's latest offer put forward at a dinner on Tuesday for Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, but suggested it was not the Russians' last word on the American proposals for an interim solution. If, however, Moscow was not ready to give Europe security through disarmament, Bonn would be forced to go ahead with the deployment of new missiles.

Outlining his Government's policies for the next four years, Dr Kohl said a main foreign policy aim was the reduction of East-West tension. Without specifically mentioning détente, he said West Germany was interested in good relations with both East and West, and understood the security needs of all countries, including the Soviet Union.

"Nothing, however, justifies the overstatement of the Soviet Union, which threatens the security of its neighbours and serves the purpose of political blackmail." Furthermore, nothing could justify Moscow's "expansionist policies" which led to the invasion of Afghanistan.

Those who wanted good neighbourly relations had to fulfil the treaties in letter and spirit, and Bonn was therefore still looking for an East German reduction in the minimum sum Western visitors were obliged to exchange. Dr Kohl also called Berlin a touchstone of East-West relations.

At home, the Chancellor, whose two-hour speech was punctuated by frequent applause, said his top priority was the fight against unemployment. According to figures released yesterday, the number of jobs had gone down slightly, although the long-term outlook remained bleak. Dr Kohl said there was no quick solution, but insisted that since his party came to power last October the general downward economic trend had been reversed.

In social security he proposed a study of possible cuts and savings to avoid a further postponement of pension increases, and announced a thorough overhaul of the contribution scheme to keep the system solvent.

In economic policy he announced tax changes to encourage investment, a hard, cold look at Government subsidies and Government efforts to guarantee all young people proper industrial training. The Chancellor insisted on equal pay for men and women, and said his Government would try to improve the work opportunities for women.

Dr Kohl announced tougher measures to protect the environment, expressed his alarm at the destruction of West Germany's forests by acid rain and called for better measures, jointly agreed with East Germany, to clean up the air and water.

He called for tolerance and understanding for the 4.6

million foreigners working in West Germany, but said his Government would stop any further influx and would pay for encouraging them to return to their countries of origin. Misuse of the right of asylum would also be stopped.

Finally, the Chancellor spoke of trying to create a more human society, of his aim to encourage more people to have children, and of his belief in the need for a general "moral renewal". He affirmed that his coalition believed in centrist values and duties.

His declaration will be debated by the Bundestag over the next three days, with Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel replying on behalf of the Social Democratic opposition.

Unemployment down, page 18



Policy outline: Chancellor Kohl explaining his strategy in the Bundestag yesterday.

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Unemployment down, page 18

## British deterrent should not be included, Pym insists

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has once more rejected Soviet insistence on counting its strategic deterrent within the European nuclear balance, while welcoming the latest Russian move as a step in the right direction.

Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, said in an interview with Independent Radio News yesterday that the British deterrent was a weapon of last resort which had no place in the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

Given a dramatic reduction in the nuclear arsenals of the superpowers, the Government might have to consider it in the context of the other set of Soviet-American negotiations, the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START). Mr Pym added that he could not be optimistic about the chances of an INF agreement this year, despite Mr Andropov's apparent willingness now to negotiate in terms of warheads - which is what the Americans have always wanted.

A Foreign Office statement referred to the Soviet assertion on the British and French weapons as "completely unacceptable to us and to our allies." It was based on a "transparently false premise."

The Russians and the Americans each had very large numbers of weapons of this type which were specifically excluded from the INF talks. There was no reason why the British and French systems should be included.

Whitehall sources believe that the Russians are trying to improve their negotiating image in the West by showing how flexible they can be. This is their fourth or fifth change of position on intermediate-range weapons during the last few years. They were also not doing trying to focus attention during the next few months upon the British and French systems to give them some more leverage in their bargaining with the West.

But officials here are also pointing to a number of ambiguities in Mr Andropov's proposal. One is his reference to sub-seals without explaining what he means, while another is what might happen to any Soviet missiles which have to be removed under an arms agreement. Would they be dismantled or simply moved to the Eastern front facing China - which would be quite unacceptable to the West.

Nato estimates now credit the Soviet Union with about 600 INF missiles, including 350 SS 20s, each of which has three separate warheads. This gives the Russians a force of some 1,300 warheads, about two-thirds of which are targeted on Western Europe - while the others could easily be moved West as well.

Against this force Nato has only 170 American F111 bombers, which is why the United States wants to deploy 572 new cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Europe from next December.

The British and French missiles between them number 162 with a total of about 290 warheads. If Mr Andropov were to match this figure he would need to scrap all but around 96 SS 20s.

Western sources doubt if the Russians will be willing to dismantle so many SS 20s, even if Nato agreed.

No one is the British and French governments opposed to such a deal, but so are the other Nato powers. One important objection is that it could leave the Soviet Union with enough missiles to inflict awesome destruction on Western Europe - which would have to depend on its defence upon the "ultimate deterrent" of Britain and France.

BRUSSELS: The new Soviet offer was described as "positive" yesterday by Nato diplomats, Ian Murray writes. But the Alliance still rejects totally any idea that British and

French nuclear weapons can in any way be involved in the disarmament negotiations in Geneva when they resume on May 17.

The official position is that the British and French weapons are strategic and that this is proved by the fact that the Soviet Union itself thought to include them in negotiations on reductions of strategic weapons. Furthermore the Geneva negotiations are strictly between the United States and the Soviet Union and do not involve Britain and France.

But if the Soviet offer is not taken seriously in the context of medium range missiles, planners believe that the Kremlin may now be seeking to enlarge these negotiations into full-scale nuclear arms reduction talks.

There is little doubt now in Nato that some American cruise and Pershing 2 missiles will have to be deployed before the Soviet Union really begins negotiations in earnest. This in turn would mean negotiations involving more categories of nuclear weapons and in this context the British and French weapons might be considered.

Leading article, page 13

## Hostages 'cross Tigré by mule'

Dublin (AFP) - The 10 aid workers taken hostage in Ethiopia last month by the Tigré People's Liberation Front are on their way by mule to the Sudanese border, it was reported here.

The director of the Irish humanitarian organization Concern, who is in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital, was quoted by Irish newspapers as saying that the 10, who include two Irish nurses employed by Concern, were crossing the Tigré region in the company of guerrillas and were in good health.

Five of the hostages are employed by the British-based Save the Children Fund. They were captured near the town of Korem in northern Ethiopia where they were working to help relieve famine caused by drought.

## Arrest warrant for editor

Singapore - A Filipino judge has signed an arrest warrant for the Manila correspondent and the editor of the Hongkong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review*, David Watts writes.

The warrants are against Mrs Sheila Ocampo-Kalof, wife of the Swedish Ambassador to the Philippines, and Mr Derek Davies, the magazine's editor. Libel charges were filed against them after the magazine published an account of an alleged massacre of 200 civilians by the military on the island of Samar.

## Two jailed for robbing envoy

Cologne (Reuters) - Two West Germans who robbed a Soviet diplomat of about £4 and left him tied to a tree in a wood last winter were jailed here. Olaf Krumb, aged 23, was given six and a half years, and Adam Otten, aged 21, five years and three months.

Krumb said they found Mr Aleksis Popov, aged 55, asleep in his car under a bridge. He beat him with an umbrella before abandoning him in the countryside. Mr Popov was later recalled to Moscow on health grounds.

## Connors sued for divorce

New York - Jimmy Connors, the Wimbledon and US Open tennis champion, and his wife Patti have separated and are engaged in a tussle for custody of their son Brett, aged three. Mrs Connors filed for divorce in Miami, saying that the marriage had irretrievably broken down.

A judge granted an emergency order preventing anybody from taking their son from a sequestered apartment in north Miami Beach, which is valued at about £260,000 and owned by Mrs Connors.

## Dentist dies

Strasbourg (AP) - An 80-year-old retired dentist, Szylem Goldmann, run down by a motorist crashing through a crowd of demonstrators, died in hospital early yesterday, police said. A man was due to appear in court.

Bilbao murders

Bilbao (AP) - The bullet-riddled bodies of two policemen and one of their wives were discovered in a garage here. Police said that one of the victims, Lieutenant Julio Segarra, had been gagged and chained.

## Premier ill

Vienna (Reuters) - Mr Lubomir Strougal, aged 58, the Czechoslovak Prime Minister, is in hospital for treatment, the Foreign Ministry disclosed in Prague. The nature of his illness was not announced.

## Whitlam post

Mr Gough Whitlam, the former Australian Prime Minister, whose Labour Government was dismissed in the 1975 constitutional crisis, was appointed yesterday as Australia's representative at UNESCO in Paris, Reuters reports. He will replace Professor Owen Harries.

## Luther birthday

Eisenach, East Germany (Reuters) - Representatives of churches from around the world joined East German Protestants here to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, founder of the Reformation.

## The last laugh

Lusaka (AFP) - A cabaret featuring Peter Maxwell, a British entertainer, has been ordered to be closed at a Lusaka hotel because of jokes in which he allegedly insulted President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

## A decisive meeting for Shultz

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

After a day in which nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in occupied Lebanon, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, last night began a meeting with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, expected to be decisive in determining whether he will be able to achieve his optimistic goal of securing an agreement by the weekend.

The meeting, which was also attended by Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Misha Arens, the Defence Minister, was hastily arranged at the last minute to replace a scheduled and low key session between Mr Shultz, who returned in the afternoon from Beirut and Mr Shamir.

It is understood that Mr Shultz was seeking Israel's response to the latest proposals worked out during two days of talks in Beirut during which Mr Elia Saleh, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, poured cold water on American optimism by suggesting that it would be "a miracle" if an agreement were to be reached before Mr Shultz is due to fly to Paris on Sunday.

After more than a week of hectic shuttle diplomacy, Mr Shultz's mission has now reached the point where some of the toughest outstanding issues dividing Israel and Lebanon will have to be faced.

The main problems remained those which had existed before the American team arrived in the Middle East last week - the



Voice of peace: Mr Shultz answering questions from reporters after his Beirut talks, flanked by Mr Elia Saleh, Lebanese Foreign Minister (left) and Mr Chafic Wazzan, the Prime Minister.

were to be reached before Mr Shultz is due to fly to Paris on Sunday.

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future of the Lebanese militia leader, Major Saad Haddad, the nature of joint Israel-Lebanese Army patrols, the future of UN troops in southern Lebanon and aspects of future cross border normalisation.

Before last night's crucial session opened at the Prime Minister's office a senior Israeli official angrily accused the Lebanese Government of "giving Syria a veto right over its national policies".

The official told reporters that the Syrian moves were in direct contradiction of Lebanon's public claims that it was aiming to reassert its national sovereignty. In Jerusalem there remained deep scepticism that Mr Shultz will be able to secure a guarantee of future Syrian withdrawal when he visits Damascus on Saturday.

Mr Shultz concluded his third round of talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday after

obtaining what he said were the latest Lebanese provisions for an agreement on foreign troop withdrawals. Katherine Donnan writes.

But in spite of earlier predictions that the Lebanese may approve a draft agreement worked out by Mr Shultz in his talks with Israeli leaders and with Lebanese negotiators in his previous shuttles, Mr Shultz left for Jerusalem without an agreement.

## Nicaragua stems attack by rebel invaders

Managua (Reuters) - Nicaragua says its troops have blunted an invasion by 1,200 right-wing rebels backed by Honduran soldiers. The Defence Ministry said on Tuesday night the invading force was pinned down half a mile below the Honduran border, eight miles north-west of the town of Jalapa.

Three Nicaraguan soldiers were killed and five wounded in the fighting, the statement said, adding that the rebels had suffered numerous casualties.

Honduran troops had crossed into Nicaragua to evacuate wounded rebels under the cover of heavy artillery and mortar barrages.

The communiqué was the first detailed official combat report on fighting against the 1,200 rebels, alleged by Señor d'Escoto, the Foreign Minister, to have entered Nicaragua on Saturday in an operation directed by the US Central Intelligence Agency.

The Defence Ministry communiqué made no mention of the additional 1,000 right winners. If they have managed to cross the border it would bring to 4,200 the number of rebels alleged to have moved against leftist Nicaragua from Honduran bases in the last two months.

The Foreign Ministry sent a protest note to Costa Rica saying Nicaraguan rebels based in Costa Rica planned to open up a fully fledged southern front with the CIA's help.

SAN SALVADOR: National elections due later this year will have to be postponed if the Government does not provide an infusion of funds to the central electoral council soon, according to a member of the council, NYT reports.

"We cannot wait for the money beyond the end of May, or it will be impossible to have elections this year," said Señor Roberto Meza, who is in charge of the council's budget.

He and the other four members of the council have informally agreed that if their agency does not receive at least a substantial part of its \$5m (£3.3m) budget request before the end of this month, they will ask to be relieved of responsibility for elections this year.

## Reagan fury at ban on secret fund

Washington (Reuters) - The White House yesterday strongly condemned a Congressional vote to halt covert United States operations in Nicaragua, saying the decision seemed to acquiesce in Marxist terrorism in Central America.

Using some of the harshest language yet directed at Congress, it vowed to try to reverse the vote.

The House of Representatives intelligence committee voted to cut US aid for a secret operation which, President Reagan says, is designed to stop the flow of arms from Nicaragua to left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador.

In a big setback for Mr Reagan, the committee voted along party lines - nine Democrats to five Republicans - to end covert operations, while authorizing \$80m (£150m) over the next two years to help friendly countries in Central America to stop the arms flow to El Salvador.

The Reagan Administration has said the only purpose of the operations was to interdict arms bound for El Salvador, but deputy White House press secretary, Mr Larry Speakes, gave a second reason for the covert activity in Nicaragua.

He said covert operations were necessary "in case Nicaragua invades other countries".

In a statement, Mr Speakes said: "We see nothing in the legislation to influence Sandinista behaviour, and the legislation would appear to acquiesce in the ongoing use of territory as a sanctuary for (Salvadoran) insurgents and a base for their command and control apparatus as well as terrorist activities in the region."

Mr Reagan called the committee vote irresponsible.

## Fourth minister named by Egyptian court

From Robert Holloway, Cairo

The Court of Ethics, whose verdict on Mr Esmat Sadat, the half-brother of the late president led to the dismissal of two Cabinet ministers in March, named Dr Wahid Shindy, the Minister for Investment and International Cooperation yesterday in connection with another corruption trial, legal sources said.

The court said that, before he joined the government last September, Dr Shindy, at the time the managing director of the state-controlled Arab Investment Bank, approved a loan worth about £300,000 to Mr Tawfik Ardaway. A foreign importer accused of cheating the state of some £12m.

Mr Abdelhay, popularly known as "The Chicken King", fled the country in February last year and was later tried in absentia for offences including trafficking in poultry unfit for human consumption. On April 9 this year, the Court of Ethics ordered the sequestration of his wealth, believed to total almost £30m.

Dr Shindy said at his ministry yesterday that he had not yet seen the court's report and had no comment.

Mr Foad Abu-Zaghal and Mr Ahmad Noub were dismissed as Ministers of Industry and of supply respectively on March 13 after the court accused them of dereliction of duty.

## Frozen embryo team defends methods

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The head of the team which carried out the world's first successful *in vitro* fertilization using an embryo which had been frozen, said yesterday that he did not believe the procedure would result in more abnormal births.

Professor Carl Wood, head of the Monash University obstetrics and gynaecology departments, said that while his team did not know if the offspring would be normal or not, there was reassuring evidence.

The first point was that in other species where experiments with frozen embryos had been carried out, the incidence of abnormalities was at the same level as normal pregnancies. The other point was that the procedure with humans was carried out at a stage of embryonic development before the fetal organs were formed. He also said that

"insults" to the embryo would either kill it or have no effect.

Turning to the question that individuals born from frozen embryos might become victims of latent defects 10 or 15 years after their birth, Professor Wood said his team had been more concerned at the possible psychological problems of people born in this way. "We encourage parents to be open about the method of conception to their offspring."

The professor said that in a case where parents of a frozen embryo either died or separated, he favoured "pre-natal adoption" of the embryo. "We have been worried about this. We believe the best solution would be to donate such embryos to infertile couples."

Professor Wood said the ethical questions raised by the technique needed to be the subject of a full and widespread public discussion. "The

community must decide the ethics. The changes in reproduction will have far-reaching effects."

The Melbourne team has about 35 embryos frozen in storage. These came from about 20 parents. Under guidelines drawn up by the National Health and Medical Research Council Ethics Committee, such frozen embryos should not be stored for more than 10 years, although it might be possible to store them indefinitely.

In a statement yesterday, Father Norman Ford, Professor of Philosophy at the Roman Catholic Theological College, said: "views differed about when the individual human being was originated. Most Roman Catholics believed the human originated at conception."

"However, even in this view one would not be justified to

run any risks of giving origins to human beings that would be defective due to the nature of the freeze-thaw process itself."

In the academic world, the technique has caused a furor, with the general opinion being that Professor Wood's team has outstripped the community's ability to decide the moral and ethical question of Philosophy - at Monash University, said one of the vital questions was whether the embryo had any rights.

Some people would argue that it was a violation of an embryo to freeze it because the embryo had moral rights similar to those of all people and because the experience of the *in vitro* fertilization team in earlier trials with frozen embryos suggested that there was little chance of the embryos surviving once it was implanted in its mother.

## Pope to visit Canada

Ottawa (Reuters) - The Pope is to fly to Canada on September 9, next for a 10-day visit, the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops said yesterday.

He will spend three days in Quebec, a day and a half in the Atlantic provinces, a day and a half in Ontario, two days in the Canadian west and two in Ottawa. A special fund will be created to finance the visit.

ROME: The Pope expressed

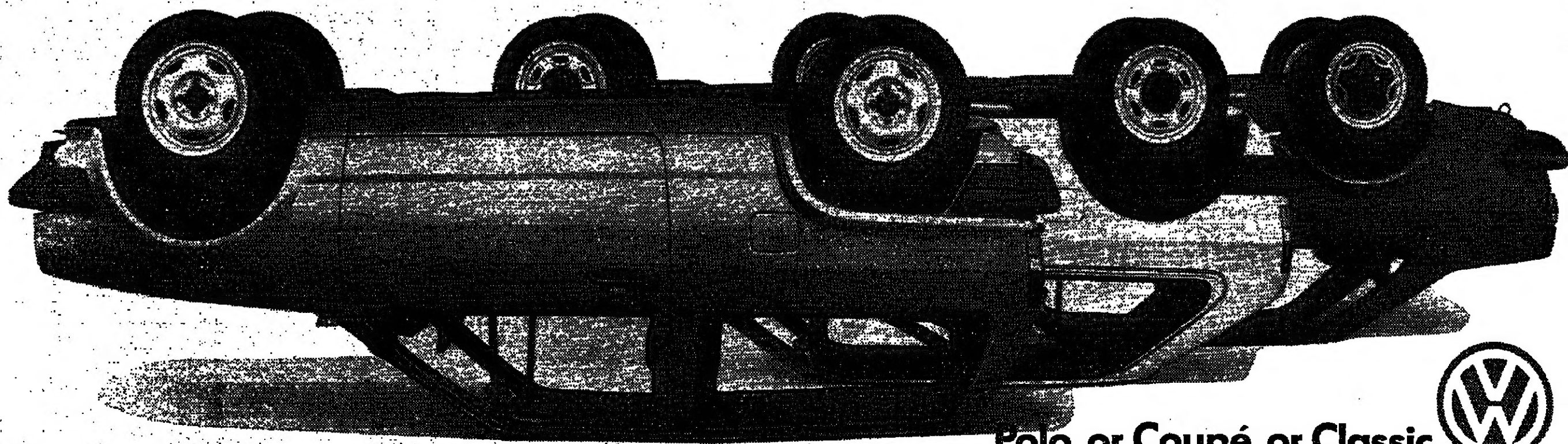
solidarity with the families of the thousands of missing people in Argentina.

He said at his weekly general audience: "I wish to renew my profound participation with the suffering of the families who feel in their heart so sharp a thorn for the fate of their loved ones, at a moment when it seems that even the slight hope they still nourished has been extinguished."



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## Iran bans communist party after spying confession by leader

Iran's prosecutor general yesterday announced the dissolution of the Tudeh (Communist) Party and ordered all members and supporters to report to prosecutors' offices, the national news agency IRNA reported.

The agency, monitored by Reuters in London, said the prosecutor, Mr Hussein Musavi Tabrizi, had announced the dissolution of the "pro-Soviet and treacherous Tudeh".

The announcement ordered all party members and supporters in Tehran to report to the prosecutor's office within a week from next Saturday, and those in provincial cities within a week from May 15.

Anyone failing to report within the set period would be "considered" counter-revolutionary and a plotter against the Islamic Republic of Iran and accordingly prosecuted," the agency quoted the announcement as saying.

The Tudeh Party had been banned under Iran's ousted Monarchy, but came into the open after the 1979 revolution. The announcement came after a televised confession on Saturday by Mr Nouraddin Kianouri, the Tudeh secretary-general, in which he said he spied for the Soviet Union.

A newspaper translation of the confession quoted him as saying: "Our violations consisted of the delivery of top secret military and political documents to our bosses at the Russian Embassy".

About 70 members of the party, including Mr Kianouri and other high-ranking officials, were arrested in February and a second group of party members were picked up on April 27.

On Monday, the commander of Iran's Revolutionary Guards said all members of the Tudeh Party should identify themselves immediately and report to the guards.

The agency also quoted him saying that all those engaged in treason and conspiracy had been arrested. He said the guards were in control of the situation and no-one else should make arrests.

Violations by the Tudeh party, listed by the agency, included espionage for the benefit of foreign powers, misappropriation of arms and ammunition, and storing the for anti-government activity.

● **BAGHDAD:** Iraq has offered to release 500 Iranian prisoners of war in exchange for an equal number of Iraqi soldiers held by Iran, the official Iraqi news agency said yesterday.

The agency quoted an official spokesman as saying Iran had not responded to the offer, made public after the two countries exchanged 32 prisoners each through Turkey last weekend, Reuters reports.



Refugees' plight: Princess Anne talking to a Save the Children doctor at the Badabir camp, which has 5,000 Afghan refugees. The Princess was told why they fled, and about problems they face living in Pakistan.

## Refugees appeal to Princess for arms

From Michael Hamlyn  
Peshawar

After recitation, or more nearly incantation, from the Koran, Habi Ghulam Dastagiri, a vehement, grey-bearded Afghan from Logar province, told Princess Anne yesterday: "Give us arms".

In a formal address, pausing while the North-West Frontier Province's Commissioner for Refugees translated, Mr Dastagiri, a headman and representative of one of the seven political groupings within the refugee camp visited by the Princess, said: "We had no choice but to leave our land. We are glad we emigrated to Pakistan, because we have something in common with the people here, but this is not only a problem of Pakistan. It is a problem that must be faced by all the peace-loving countries of the world."

"We do not want your help to get our country back. But we do want arms," the Princess, replying to a group of Mr Dastagiri's colleagues at Badabir refugee camp (which last came to public notice when it was the US Air Force base from which U2 pilot Gary Powers set off on his ill-fated spy mission over Russia) said: "Many people from all over the world pray for you and your safe return home."

She avoided the question of arms supply and contented herself with offering the continued services of the Save the Children Fund in the camps. "We are pleased to help in any way we can. We would like to go on helping you with your problems."

The Princess, visiting Pakistan as president of the Save the Children Fund, went to three clinics at the camp, and was shown round by the camp director, Mr Ben Foot, nephew of Mr Michael Foot. The Afghan women, swathed in tent-like burkas, squatted outside the clinics, with tiny children playing in the dust.

Several hundred Afghan men crowded on to the high places in the camp to watch, but men in the party were kept strictly away when the Princess entered a tent in which an ante-natal clinic had been set up. They were also banished, almost to the horizon, when the Princess called at the one-roomed home of Mr Habib Rehman, one of the *chowkidars*, or watchmen, at the clinics. There, the Princess, accompanied by her lady-in-waiting, a woman first secretary from the British Embassy, a young woman journalist and a female Pakistani security officer, met the women of Mr Habib's family.

The Princess was presented with a red woollen shawl fashioned in traditional Afghan style, the first of several presents loaded on to her lady-in-waiting, Mrs Richard Carey-Pole, yesterday.

Later, a Bokhara-style red carpet was given to the Princess at what used to be known as the White-Man's Bazaar, but which is now a busy, decorously called the Jinnah Street Bazaar.

In the evening, the Princess attended a dinner given for her by Mr Faez Haq, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.

## Nakasone's answer to depression

Singapore (Reuters) Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister criticized protectionist trends in trade and called for frank dialogue among world leaders to prevent severe economic depression.

Speaking at a state banquet on the first day of a three-day visit here, Mr Nakasone said the world economy had yet to come out of a "long tunnel of recession". He said that if the trend continued, the world would be caught in events similar to the great depression in the 1930s.

## Accord on Sino-French reactor

From David Bonavia, Peking

France and China have reached agreement in principle on the sale of a French nuclear reactor to China to be combined with British generating equipment in a new power plant near Hong Kong, informed sources here last night.

The agreement was reached during talks between Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, and President Mitterrand now visiting China.

The reactor, of the pressurized water type, has long been considered the most suitable for combination with the British GEC plant to supply electricity to a large area of southern China and Hong Kong.

Britain and China have already reached broad agreement on the British end of the deal, and all that remains is to work out the exact financial terms which will make it possible to finance it with future sales of power to the British colony. This is viewed as a stabilizing factor in the present negotiations between China and Britain over the future of Hong Kong.

President Mitterrand and Mr Zhao spent an hour and a half discussing Cambodia, informed sources said. It was Mr Zhao who insisted on this lengthy discussion of the problem, which is the area of most disagreement between the Chinese and French governments.

Mr Zhao said earlier that the norms of international relations were being "trampled underfoot" in Afghanistan and Cambodia in a clear criticism of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Mr Mitterrand has also reiterated his Government's demand that foreign troops should leave Cambodia. But Peking is critical of Paris for giving aid to Vietnam.

● **Hu's tour:** Mr Hu Yaobang yesterday left Peking for Romania, the first of a series of official Chinese visits to Eastern Europe. He will spend several days in Bucharest before going on to Yugoslavia.

## Grenade attack kills 15 near Phnom Penh

Phnom Penh (Reuters) - Fifteen people were killed and more than 30 seriously injured during a recent grenade attack by guerrillas on a crowded market on the outskirts of the Kampuchean capital, foreign medical workers said yesterday.

The attack at Taguea, a suburb about six miles from the centre of Phnom Penh, was closest to the capital since Kampuchea's former rulers, the Peking-backed Khmer Rouge, were ousted from power in January, 1979, by Vietnam's invasion.

Foreign doctors mainly from Eastern Europe and Cuba blamed the Khmer Rouge, now fighting a guerrilla war from bases on Kampuchea's western border with Thailand.

Some diplomats suggested that the guerrillas might have decided to use terror tactics to unsettle the Vietnamese.

Until now the Khmer Rouge has concentrated on harassing Vietnam's estimated 180,000-man force in Kampuchea, either by blowing up their communication lines or attacking military outposts.

The grenade attack coincided with stepped-up assaults by the Vietnamese Army against the guerrilla bases on the Thai border, which have pushed more than 50,000 Kampuchean civilians into Thailand.

## Brakes on merchants of Venice

From Peter Nichols  
Rome

Venice, we know, still has its merchants, and many unwary tourists continue to fall foul of them. But they will run less risk of losing a pound of flesh each visit if the mayor persuades the city of cities to impose a toll of 10,000 lire (\$5) on every visitor who passes the bridge across the lagoon.

Signor Mario Rigo, the Socialist mayor, feels that something must be done to curb the waves of tourists who sweep into the city during the season, causing damage and confusion.

His idea is that visitors should leave their cars on the mainland and pay the toll which will cover visits to museums and free transport on the canals. The proceeds will finance the necessary services the tourists require.

The Venice municipality itself, he says, gains nothing from tourism. Like other cities it receives its share of taxation from the state based on the number of its inhabitants, which at the moment is 100,000.

So it seems logical to him that the extra costs should be borne by the tourists at the same time, of course, he believes the tourists should not have to pay through the nose for every attraction they visit. At one car park, for instance, motorists must pay the equivalent of £7 for two hours' parking.

The mayor also wants to forbid any form of motor-driven craft on the Grand Canal.

Venetians are not so sure about the mayor's plan. As one commented: "It is a fine idea in many ways but it will lead to the tragic confirmation of Venice as one huge museum and no longer a city."

## US sends Soviet-made weapons to rebels

Washington (NYT) - The United States has increased the quantity and quality of covert military support for Afghan insurgents fighting Soviet forces and the Soviet-backed Government in Kabul, according to US Administration officials.

They said that President Reagan made the decision last autumn to raise the price the Soviet Union has to pay for its more than three-year-old effort to assert control over Afghanistan.

The officials denied that there was any connexion between this and what they said were recent increases in Soviet and Cuban aid for Nicaragua, and for Salvadoran guerrillas. They also denied that their disclosure of activities that the

Administration had been assiduously keeping secret was intended as a signal to the Soviet Union. Soviet officials had reported the US move in Moscow earlier this spring.

From December onwards, the officials said, the Central Intelligence Agency was ordered to provide the Afghan insurgents for the first time with bazookas, mortars, grenade launchers, mines and recoilless rifles. One official said that shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles were also supplied. Nearly all the arms were said to be of Soviet manufacture, bought from old Egyptian stockpiles.

The arms are brought to Pakistan aid for Nicaraguans and then shipped by lorry to the border areas.

## African gas may be piped into Europe

From Richard Wigg  
Madrid

Spain is to propose to the International Energy Agency, grouping the leading Western industrial nations, the construction of a pipeline to bring natural gas from Morocco, Algeria and Nigeria to Europe.

Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Minister of Industry and Energy, is to raise the project at the Paris-based agency's meeting on Saturday, sources close to the ministry confirmed yesterday.

The Madrid daily *El País* suggested that the idea was attractive to the Reagan Administration as a Mediterranean alternative to the Siberian natural gas pipeline which has divided the Western Allies.

The project envisages the pipeline, crossing to Europe under the Strait of Gibraltar. One terminal would go from Morocco to Algeria and the other to Nigeria.

Experts have suggested that up to 25,000 cubic metres of natural gas a year could be delivered.

## Californian wins right to walk as he pleases

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles

Mr Edward Lawson, a Californian businessman, will now be able to take a stroll in any city street without fear of being stopped by the police for questioning and carried off to jail for refusing to identify himself. After a seven year battle, Mr Lawson, who is 36, won the right to walk as he pleases as a result of a US Supreme Court decision which struck down a Californian law that required an individual to "Identify himself and to account for his presence" to a police officer on demand.

An imposing figure more than 6ft tall, black with long hair, Mr Lawson liked to stroll the streets of San Diego at night in a white suit and tennis shoes. He is now living in Berkeley, California, and says that when he was in San Diego he was arrested 15 times in 22 months as he took a walk. He once spent two weeks in jail for refusing to identify himself. He had no criminal record.

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# THE ARTS

## Television But who was left happy?

Gloria Vanderbilt's plight was that she was born into an inheritance of several million dollars and a family of vultures. Daddy died insolvent when she was a baby and Mummy's merry-widow life had to be financed by the maintenance allowance she got for little Gloria, which came from grandfather Vanderbilt's \$5m trust fund. Mummy liked money much more than motherhood and left little Gloria all over the place but, mistakenly, in the company of a Catholic nurse with a talent for morbid indoctrination.

This was the background of Little Gloria... Happy at Last, scripted by William Hanley from the book by Barbara Goldsmith, which concluded its two-night run on Channel 4 last night and could only have fortified those who believe that money is not everything.

It had all the ingredients of these television best-sellers - sex, mammon, maltreatment, a little God and lots of Twenties and Thirties costumes and vintage cars. It will not be television's fault if we are not all dressing like great-grandmother or great-grandfather before the end of the decade.

There was also the great acting team in this case. Betty Davis, she did not have much to do but look grand and flash those magnificent orbs, but she did this well without much influencing the action, and expired early in Part 2. Christopher Plummer, as little Gloria's father, did not make the end of Part 1, by which time everyone was at each other's wails and fighting over who should look after little Gloria and hers.

The court case dominated Part 2 when, as the sports commentators say, both sides had everything to play for. Maybe one of the reasons America did not have a revolution during the depression was that most people were outside this courthouse awaiting the latest basket of dirty linen or hanging around for the next edition to read about it.

Inside, a judge, later found to be an alcoholic in attendance at a psychiatric clinic, presided over the interminable warfare which left no vice unturned and must have set quite a few lawyers on the way to being mini-Vanderbilts themselves. Gloria's Mummy, decorously played by Lucy Gutteridge, lost.

Apart from her two sisters, who also married and remarried well, she had little going for her. The antics included her husband's sister, to whom Angela Lansbury gave much substance but whose antipathy remained unexplained, and her own mother, after vengeance because her daughter did not want her around all the time.

The latter part allowed for much acting and overacting and our own Glynis Johns availed herself of the opportunities. Probably it could all have been done in an hour and a half but works of this sort have to justify the expense of the wardrobe and the vintage impedimenta.

What baffled me most was the title. There was no hint in the episode, which retailed the subsequent fate of the participants, that Little Gloria, or anyone else, had any kind of happiness. Still, as these things go, it went well. Down go the Vanderbilts and, as Tom Lehrer used to ask, "Who's next? Who's next?"

Dennis Hackett

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## Opera

## Explosion down in the pit

Manon Lescaut  
Covent Garden

Nobody need worry that the Royal Opera did not get their new production of *Manon Lescaut*. In an important sense they did. For, as Tuesday's opening night demonstrated to the hilt, this is a performance led not from the stage but from the pit, where Giuseppe Sinopoli makes his British operatic debut conducting the work for the first time: a double premiere quite glittering enough for a Royal Gala.

Mr Sinopoli well shows why he has so quickly become one of the opera world's hottest properties. He actually is hot: he sets scores ablaze. And here he does so right from the start, the first act beginning with a clean pistol shot of orchestral sound and going on from there at racing speed. One fears so rash a tempo cannot be maintained, but it is the orchestra and the chorus have been disciplined and enflamed enough to make it work. The effect is electrifying, and when the music turns amorous, the continuing rapidity has it bubbling over in nervous exuberance.

I could fill the page describing other moments, but a few examples must do. There is the big entrance before Act III, which by this stage one can predict will be marvellous, but not how marvellous. Mr Sinopoli builds powerfully towards its main climax by pouncing on every note as a separate entity: the tune rears up, quite freed from the dreary repetitive patterns of mere metre, made into something whole, strong and itself alone. Or at the start of the last act there are some extraordinary string effects to accentuate the scourging

heat of the wilderness: a sour glissando, a sudden dry scuttle of *sul ponticello* on the violins.

Of course, one does not go to the opera house in order to hear an orchestral concert, though in this case one well might. Indeed, and most surprisingly, Mr Sinopoli makes a strong case for regarding *Manon Lescaut* as a key work in the history of music.

Hearing the savage discords he brings out at the end of first act, one has to remind oneself that Schoenberg was still in his teens when this opera was written, that Mahler and Strauss had been hardly so violent. Nevertheless, the virtue of Mr Sinopoli's style is not only that it drives attention at the orchestral score but also that it is cogently dramatic and gives vital support to the singers.

This is not at all the same thing as being generous to them. With so much happening so forcefully in the orchestra, Kiri Te Kanawa as Manon and Plácido Domingo as Des Grieux have to work hard and work hard they do.

Mr Domingo is justifiably confident enough to save his fullest voice for a few outbursts and generally to adopt a tone variously muted by anxiety, melancholy or romantic ennui. This is a dreamy, doomed student, but the interpretation is fine and strong enough to match Mr Sinopoli point for point, and their collaboration can be revelatory, as when a sudden outburst from both in the second act discloses how near this Des Grieux is to total loss of self-control.

Dame Kiri also rises ably to Mr Sinopoli's challenge. Where at the beginning of the second act he offers the

aural paradigm of a chocolate-box top, the eighteenth century remembered in smooth and silky soft focus, she brings a similar stillness and loveliness to her singing. The aria she addresses to her brother is done exquisitely in this manner, with the lightest of phrasing and sustained notes rising perfectly out of silence.

But this is only one side of Manon. Dame Kiri is less successful as yet in the first act, for, though she has an attractive breathiness to suggest the ingénue, her vocal demeanour is already too ladylike. In the third act this superior bearing is no disadvantage, since it adds to the pathos of Manon's transportation, and in the last act Dame Kiri bravely lets it go, to keep only her purely vocal control.

That, however, is sufficient to give her the range, from a high fortissimo that leaps through the orchestra, without appearing unsustainably big, down to the tight thin line of a musical whisper in which she delivers her dying words. The role is a notable accession for her.

Thomas Allen's Lescant, on the other hand, is disappointing: there are some fine phrases, but he seems temperamentally unfitted to portraying so weak a man. The Geronte is not good; the lesser characters are sufficient. And the borrowed production from Hamburg, though it bears the name of Götz Friedrich, is perfectly safe. It is the music that bites.

Paul Griffiths

This production of *Manon Lescaut* can be seen on BBC Television on May 28, with simultaneous transmission on Radio 3.



Pathos and anxiety: Kiri Te Kanawa, Plácido Domingo

## Theatre in New York Sour parody on the fragility of power

What happens to America's most promising authors of serious drama after their comelike ascents? With the exception of Eugene O'Neill, playwrights like Clifford Odets, Tennessee Williams, Arthur Miller and Edward Albee - who produced fine and, in a few instances, great plays before the age of fifty - have subsequently suffered partial to total burnout. Thus a special sense of poignancy, generated by the recent death of Tennessee Williams and attendant reflections on the fragility of artistic powers, surrounded the opening of Edward Albee's new drama, *The Man Who Had Three Arms* (Lyceum Theatre). Sadly, the play is not only another instance of the syndrome, but a sour parody of it.

In a plush lecture-hall setting, with a host and hostess who turn into other characters, a guest speaker called Himself harangues the audience. On his way to achieving upper-middle-class success, Himself suddenly grew a third arm and was fated as the eighth wonder of the world. After gorging himself on celebrity, he lost everything when the arm disappeared, and is now reduced to embittered, self-pitying confessionals.

Mr Albee's offering suggests various parodies - of his own career, of *The Elephant Man*, of Christ's suffering (alluded to several times), even of man giving birth. None, however, is much worth dissecting, in spite of such trenchant observations as Himself's: "The hog I had been living high off of was myself", and such examples of Albee humour as "I don't hate my parents that, I think, is a city habit". The glints of intellect and wit only serve to stress their overall absence.

An immeasurably better piece of theatre, though a disappointing play, is Patrick Meyers's *K2* (Brooks Atkinson Theatre). There could hardly be a more awesome curtain-raising: a crag of solid ice fills the stage, and one senses how the Titanic crew must have felt when they saw the iceberg which had brought their doom. Two lives are at stake in the play - American climbers who have



Jeffrey De Munn in the frightening conviction of *K2*

reached the summit of K2, the Pakistani mountain which is only 750 feet lower than Everest. On their descent, Harold (Jay Patterson) has broken his leg. Now stranded on a ledge, Taylor (Jeffrey De Munn) must climb back up to retrieve a rope lost in the accident if both are to survive.

The action as Taylor ascends the set designer Ming Cho Lee's frighteningly convincing styrofoam and wood mountain, lit with chilling brilliance by Allen Lee Hughes, is fascinating. One manoeuvre results in Taylor falling and remaining suspended for moments on a swinging rope; another brings

down an avalanche. Unfortunately the dialogue accompanying the action ranges from pretentious to pedestrian to sophomorically vulgar. The best sounds are not the words delivered with conviction and intensity by the actors, but Herman Chesler's audio composition eerily evocative of deadly winds and earthquakes.

There are no qualifications needed in describing Marsha Norman's new play, *Night, Mother* (Golden Theatre). In Heidi Landmann's set of a middle-class home drearily decorated in beige, pale yellow and green, life is not merely faded, it is about to stop. Jessie

(Kathy Bates) is a woman whose husband left her, whose crime-prone son ran away and whose combined epilepsy, over-eager personality and clumsiness cost her every job she held. As their evening begins, Jessie tells Thelma (Anne Pitlorik), the mother she now lives with, that she is going to shoot herself.

This is playwrighting brinkmanship at its most exciting. Miss Norman proved she could ably fill an expansive dramatic structure with her prison drama *Getting Out*. Here she turns to crisis drama, paints herself into a corner and makes standing there an apothecosis instead of a punishment. The play is about suicide only on its surface. Its subjects are perhaps the most difficult of all relationships - parent and child - and the definition of self. At the climax, the mother cries "But you are my child!" Her daughter answers "I am what became of your child!" In a speech heartrending in its simplicity and dignity, Jessie mourns the self she expected to grow into - "Somebody I waited for who never came or never will, I'm what was worth waiting for, and I didn't make it. I'm not ever going to show up. So there's no reason to wait."

Jessie is intelligent and sensitive enough to realize but not to rise above her failures; Thelma is able to endure because she is an unimaginative woman who does not like to think but prefers to do. The depth of portraiture and variety of emotional hues Miss Norman paints in such a narrow range, without once introducing a pastel sentiment, a black-and-white message or a garish action, is remarkable. Indebtedly played by two actresses often lauded by an international press for their performances in the Actors Theatre of Louisville's Festivals of New American Plays, *Night, Mother* is the kind of drama that makes sitting through the inevitable mediocrities and drags of a season bearable, the voice in the wilderness which transfigures that landscape.

Holly Hill

## London debuts

## Clarity and cohesion in large numbers

A large group made its first London appearance in the week's outstanding event: the *Ensemble Philharmonique Choral*, which runs an adventurous series at the Hatfield Forum (*Les Noces* is on the bill for the final concert) came to the Elizabeth Hall with Beethoven's *Mass in C*, Handel's *Zadok the Priest* and, most worthwhile, Szymanowski's *Stabat Mater*. The choir's numbers, over-inflated for Handel, did not prevent them giving splendid weight and attack to the cries in *Zadok*: the double-dotting was always sharp, and, though females outdid the male voices in the precision of their runs, the cumulative effect was cohesive and exciting.

They adapted equally well to the lush, rhapsodic language of Szymanowski: the most exotic chords were firmly placed, and there was little of the surrounding cotton wool that one expects from large choirs. The performance was helped by some beautifully poised solo singing from Miriam Bowen and Mary King. Michael Kibbleshaw, who conducted, was rarely at rest, always jerking and bending and cajoling his choir to action - but, however awkward some of his gestures looked, they worked, and that is what counts.

To listen to the week's other ensemble was like looking down the wrong end of a telescope: La Fontegara is a Dutch recorder trio, and their Wigmore Hall concert was a subtle, mostly serious affair. A whole first half of intricate contrapuntal pieces gathered together by John Baldwin certainly tested one's concentration; though variations in stage choreography helped, I would have liked more suppleness of colour; the tuning of these bright, well-focused players was occasionally suspect. But their virtuosity was never in doubt, and the scudding sequences of Morley and the jigsaw-like pieces of Tye's "Sit fast" added up to a fascinating picture of English sixteenth-century music-making.

In the second half, they approached the present; Hindemith's Trio was utterly dispensable, but a marvellously witty piece of American naïve, quasi-minimalist nonsense by Frederick Rzewski lit up the hall with its high tooting jokes and deadpan ending.

Another trio had less to offer. The Israel Lyre Trio at the Purcell Room was admittedly hampered by its unusual combination of harp, violin or viola, and flute: after the Debussy, which they played, of course, what do you do? The talented harpist, Ami Maayani, solved the matter by arranging Beethoven's Op 25 Serenade and

taking the violin part for herself. She played with considerable verve, prettily though not very incisively, but she was not helped by the respectively sloppy and eccentric contributions of flute and viola.

Bax's *Elegiac Trio*, a welcome nod to his centenary and an interesting little work, fared even less well, since the viola's solos were excruciatingly vague and the flute's tuning and rhythms were imprecise; Miss Maayani, again, carried the musical weight of the performance.

Of the week's recitalists, I enjoyed most what I was able to hear of Eduardo Fernandez's guitar recital at the Wigmore Hall. Here is a player of an unashamedly romantic temperament who is not afraid to linger over a harmonic nuance and use the utmost variety of colour. Happily, his indulgences coincide with those of the music he plays: he even made me like Mauro Giuliani's *Sonata Eroica*, so deftly did he emphasize every passing felicity of melody and structure. In addition to pieces by Reginald Smith Brindle, he introduced the *Toccata* by Renz Marino Tivero - nothing special, but projected with such sure and responsiveness that it sounded a winner. Among a crowded field of contemporary guitarists, Fernandez deserves a special place.

The oboist Jeremy Polmesar and the pianist Diana Ambache also gave a lively Wigmore Hall recital, diversified with chatty introductions: it was lapped up by a large audience, especially when Mr Polmesar launched into Gerstwin on the saxophone at the close. Yet I found I preferred Ambache's crisp, solid piano playing to Polmesar's rather acidulated tone on oboe and oboe d'amore: there were too many awkward moments in Polmesar's lovely Sonata and my second Hindemith piece of the week (his empty cor anglais Sonata) was a less than pleasant experience. A piece of Chinese music, given to the duo on a recent tour of the country, turned out to be purest westernized kitsch.

Peter Gill sounded deeply ill-at-ease in the first half of his Purcell Room recital. He sat stiffly, played with unrelenting tone which rarely drew any warmth from the piano, and only occasionally brought his full arm into his playing action. He had unfortunate memory lapses at the climax of Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue and in the variations of Beethoven's Op 109, and I was forced to suspect that he did not feel he was doing himself justice.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Concerts

## Burnished keyboard warmth

David Mason  
Wigmore Hall

A piano recital in which the Wigmore Steinway is firmly relegated to the back of the stage for the evening promises to be interesting: it was especially fascinating to hear a nineteenth-century instrument by Robert Wornum in this hall, for Wornum's father sold music and string instruments just a couple of doors down Wigmore Street, and Robert Wornum was one of the first makers to corner the domestic market for uprights, advertising himself as an "Upright and Horizontal Piano-forte Maker".

This example of his grand pianos had a grainy, polished timbre, with a slightly muffled tone which was admirably suited both to the impressionistic haze of the chromatic

finale in Weber's Second Piano Sonata and to the almost operatic, overblown drama of its powerfully sustained opening movement.

Admittedly, Beethoven was embarking on Op 101 at exactly the time Weber wrote this sonata, but judged on its own terms the piece is a considerable success. David Mason played with verve, and drew warm, burnished colours from his instrument: he lacked incisiveness only in the flamboyant Minuet (which Tchaikovsky was moved to orchestrate).

He was considerably taxed by the relentless technical demands of the sonata, and also by the more decorative filigree of Hummel's rondo "La Galante", and there was a certain splashiness of attack which removed some of the precisely controlled effects offered by the piano.

He sounded more at ease in

the first half, tackling C.P.E. Bach, Haydn and Mozart on the more familiar timbre of a Stein piano - or rather a modern copy by Hubbard, which sounded a little jangly in the middle register but had a characteristic cleanliness of tone-colour, and a natural balance between the ranges.

Mason was able to hit the *glorandos* of the Mozart B minor Adagio with real weight (something that would sound absurd on a Steinway) and was able to rattle through the finale of the D major Sonata at breakneck speed without sacrificing clarity. The Bach sonata was crisp, splendidly free, in the rhythms - but, as became increasingly evident through the concert, a little more poise amongst all the panache would not have come amiss.

Nicholas Kenyon

LPO/Tennstedt  
Festival Hall

There was more than one change of concerto before Tuesday night's concert by the London Philharmonic Orchestra, and the event brought a change of soloist as well. Anne-Sophie Mutter left a victim of influenza and her place was taken by Boris Belkin, who came from Belgium at a day's notice and will again play Bruch's G minor Violin Concerto when the same programme is repeated tonight.

On this occasion, the pressure of circumstances affected him, if anything, for the better, and a possibly over-familiar work benefited from an eloquent and passionately sustained account of the solo part. It was put into context by Klaus Tennstedt with an unusually weighty orchestral contribution, indeed stormily romantic in its force of expressive character.

As a result the concerto gained in stature, and became less of a decorative diversion, as much through the soloist's long-span line in the slow movement as in the full-bodied spirit of the finale. The conductor induced a touch of overblown sentiment at times, and the violinist indulged some occasionally splashy passage-work, but it was decidedly a performance to enjoy.

It was framed by Beethoven at his most heroic, in a splendidly tense overture to *Egmont* beforehand, where the restraint of the opening made the triumphant ending the more exciting, and by a strong and compelling account of the "Eroica" Symphony after the interval. With Mr Tennstedt formally becoming the LPO's principal conductor in September, the players have evidently welcomed his challenge.

He made much of the six horns strung out in a row at the back for purposes of emphasis, as he did of the triple woodwind, though cutting back the number of players to a part for better balance in several crucial places. The symphony was by turns impetuous, intensely tragic, cheerfully vivacious and exuberant, the "Prometheus" theme in the finale acquiring a proud confidence as well as aspiration to reflect the spirit of the performance generated.

Noël Goodwin

Ronald Harwood's play *The Dresser* is to be filmed, produced and directed by Peter Yates. The cast includes Albert Finney and Tom Courtenay as well as Edward Fox, Eileen Atkins, Zena Walker and Michael Gough.

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# A Yank at Oxford Circus

## MODERN TIMES

A sideways look at the British way of life

Last Sunday, Bob Fromer took one look at the soggy baseball pitch in Regent's Park and turned sadly away. A game of softball (same as baseball with a softer ball pitched under-arm) was out of the question. He and his fellow-players had been looking forward to playing and clobbering the Hyde Park softball team, an older and more established group to which they usually lose.

Bob Fromer is an American freelance audio-visual producer who now lives in Kington, Herefordshire. From April to August, when half of London is pouring into the Welsh Borders at the weekends, Bob is often driving about 150 miles in the opposite direction to play softball with his fellow-Americans in Regent's Park. He first played there in 1972, and by the late 1970s as many as 50 people would turn up to play on Sundays, on the three pitches appropriately situated behind the residence of the American Ambassador.

Numbers have since fallen, but the players still congregate after an afternoon's softball in Maxwell's Cafe in Hampstead. Here they serve a classic line in hamburgers, which can be washed down with every major brand of American beer. It is an architecturally haphazard place, because every time the management gets enough cash it bursts through another adjoining wall, and installs a few more tables. This gives the restaurant an atmosphere of easy-going, slap-happy success that appeals to its mainly American clientele. And, in a notice over the till, the staff are reminded that "a soda customer today may be a steak customer tomorrow."

The number of Americans in London has been reduced by the economic recession, but there are still a lot of them here. There's the businessman, built like a chest of drawers with blow-dried hair, snappy suit and an enormous college ring; the professional woman, slim and elegant, who runs in the morning and keeps her wheat-germ in her purse, the way Jane Fonda says we should; then there's the student, in jeans and running shoes with his teeth still behind scaffolding, because his parents know how important it is to have a good set of choppers and a sincere smile in professional life.

Most of them are birds of passage, here for only a year or so before returning to what they always call The States; but from their ranks are drawn those who decide to stay. This may be because they have got themselves into a meaningful relationship, or perhaps an optimum work situation, or perhaps even a positive environment for a balanced work/play interface. Whatever the reason, here they are, part of the band of American expatriates among whom there have been some very impressive names: James McNeill Whistler did for London what Van Gogh did for sunflowers. Harry Gordon Selfridge brought us our first department store, Nancy Astor blazed the trail for women in Parliament, and was frequently at loggerheads with Winston Churchill, who was brought to us in no small measure by Jennie Jerome...

Organizations such as the Democrats Abroad and the Republicans Abroad keep them in touch with the US political scene, and both these groups are campaigning hotly for a Congressman to represent their interests. Since many Americans resident in England still pay US taxes, they feel they have a right to representation (a right for which, ironically enough, their ancestors dumped a lot of tea into Boston Harbour and subsequently sent us packing just over 200 years ago). They are very aware of America's geographical and political isolation, and as inhabitants of Europe, they have a lot to say on the inflammatory topic of cruise missiles.

Because they speak the language, even if it's not quite the Queen's English, London's Americans do not have to rely on each other for company and support in the way that non-English speaking foreign communities do. Though they play softball together, and have been known to retreat into the *New York Times* or even McDonald's for a taste of home, they like to surround themselves with English people, and they have a natural talent for highlighting the local colour. In the presence of an American, a Brit's Britishness is thrown into relief. The occasion is given an international touch, and both parties can indulge in amusing speculations on the nature of America and Europe, à la Henry James. Once into this sort of conversation, it will not be long before the subject of Yankee commercialism crops up. This is America's original sin, and they talk about it the way we talk about the class system - deploring its injustices, and admitting that it seems too ingrained to uproot. One of the results of this of this commercialism is that you are expected to devote every moment of your waking day to furthering your career, just to keep up with your friends and colleagues with whom you discuss the appalling pressures of competition. There is rarely time in America to do the things they rave about in London, like taking a walk in the park or spending an evening at the theatre.

There was a time, not so long ago, when the British got very worked up over the Brain Drain. Every doctor and engineer trained in Britain seemed to be hotfooting it to the United States, where all the money, the technology and the opportunities were. The long-standing trickle of Americans into England was never so dramatic, but it is nice to know they're here, enjoying an old European culture in a city that has built up its own comfortable patina over hundreds of years.

They've got the knowhow, but we've still got the *savoir-faire*.

Text and interviews by Artemis Cooper



### SALAD FREAK

Andrea Tana  
Los Angeles, California  
Painter and print-maker

### SOUL FOOD

Charles Argus  
Washington DC  
Dancer and Teacher

### PIZZA AL GUSTO

Paul Gambaccini  
New York, New York  
BBC disc jockey

### HOMINY GRITS

Alice Faye Eichelberger  
Waco, Texas  
Psychologist and physiotherapist

### STEAK & BEANS

William Beaver  
Grand Junction, Colorado  
Executive, J Walter Thompson

Everything David Hockney went to L.A. for, I came to London to get away from. People say "Don't you miss the sunshine?" - but constant sunshine is boring, and I love to watch the seasons change. I came over here seven years ago and I love it. I like the neighbourhoods and the little shops. Culturally, London is the capital of a small country and a large empire. It's at the centre of everything, you can be in touch with it all and still remain quiet and private. I paint at home but I do my print-making in Wapping, where there's some very exciting work going on, although I feel the British art scene is stuck. It's too academic and clabby, it's a real struggle for young British artists, and there's so much less funding for them here than in say Germany or Japan. In L.A. art and architecture are designed to be seen from a car at 45 mph, because it's a car culture and people don't move unless they're in cars. Here you look up at buildings, or peer at paintings in gallery windows as you walk along, and you can stop and enjoy them.

I love going back to Washington, but after a bit I think, I want to go home. My home is where my work is. My big break was in London, when I staged and directed *Enchanted Brown Sugar*, and things started to happen for me in England. In New York I would have been in a queue of hundred young black choreographers, but when I came here I was the only one. But London is very tough for black dancers - I can only think of five now working in major West End shows. Black people here seem less aware of their roots than they are in the States because they came to England by choice, wanting to assimilate themselves. American blacks were brought there by force, so they cling to their traditions and family structures. There is a danger of getting too laid back - it's so polite, and no one likes to raise their voice. Some things I don't mind picking up - my mother says I sound more English than the Queen, because I use words like 'cheers', and 'ba', and 'na'. But if I thought I was losing my get up and go, that's the day I'd leave.

I could have carried on being a radio executive in the States - I also could have cracked up. I hated being told the sort of music I had to play, and the sort of safe, "controversial" guests to get on the talk shows who could be guaranteed to get the listeners phoning in, but wouldn't say anything very profound. Working for the BBC I get to do what I want. I like living in London - it satisfies all my passions: good theatre, good Italian food, and a soft-ball team in summer. The music and entertainment business is all within walking distance, and there's a clabby feel in the way people run into each other all the time. The role of the DJ is more social here, too. I discovered this on one of our *Fun Days Out*, when Tony Blackburn and I were bouncing down a race-track on rubber balls. It was agony, but I looked up and saw all these people cheering - and I thought there must be more to this than I realized. If one can get this sort of crowd reaction just by bouncing along on a rubber ball.

I was a psychologist in Texas, and I came to London on a scholarship to train as a physiotherapist, with seven suitcases and two small boys. I love the parks and the changing seasons and being able to walk everywhere, but it was hard at first - I remember sitting on the steps of London University and crying, because I had just sat through two hours of lecture with a posh professor, and I hadn't understood a word he said. I work now with emotionally disturbed children, and they try to teach me how to say things like 'bub' and 'Tuesday' properly. London's my home now, and my kids love it. I could not live in the houses and wear the clothes that I have here in Texas. Material things are so important there that the children would suffer if I sent them to school in anything but Lacoste T-shirts and Levi jeans. Southerners are like the English in that they are very hospitable and out-going on the surface, and private inside. English men are so courteous. They woe you with flowers and cards.

London is a very exciting place visually - it's a treat to see so many parks and buildings so well taken care of. It's the tatty round the edges that bothers me, because it is unnecessary. For example, the council will renovate Victorian houses with great care and expense, and yet the lawns outside them aren't mown or swept. When you ask why you're told it's the council's job. I've been in England ten years now, and my wife is British. I don't feel like a stranger, although in my work in corporate communications I find being American particularly useful. I can leap class barriers. I once thought I'd move back to the States. I was barely off the plane, and the first words I heard were "move your f---ing back, mack". There's a general civility here that I find so important - though that too can go to extremes. I saw a lady on the tube poke a man in the eye with her umbrella, and his immediate reaction was "ooh - I'm frightfully sorry".



## Cuckoos in sheep's clothing

NOTREFOVER... Miles Kington

My mailbag has been flooded with letters about the authenticity or otherwise of birds which have featured in BBC films and world history generally. I am printing a few of the more trustworthy; many, I am afraid, look like fakes to me.

From Chestnut Donnelly  
Sir, I was interested to read that the noted German historian Hugh Trevor-Roper had been tracked down to Cambridge where he had adopted the new alias of Lord Dacre - a somewhat clumsy sobriquet for one who used to be so sharp. Now, I fear, his faculties are failing and he no longer seems able to distinguish between the genuine and the manufactured.

I myself have no doubts that the Hitler diaries are fake. In one of the extracts I have seen, Hitler writes: "Spring, 1943, and I see in the London Times that they are again heralding the arrival of the first cuckoo. My God, these English live in a dream world."

It so happens that I was, at the time, ornithological adviser to *The Times* letter editor, and I well remember that we were forbidden to print letters during the War about the arrival of the cuckoo on the grounds that this might give away valuable knowledge about the annual climate to the Germans. I remain

Yours faithfully,  
PS Not the David Irving, of course.

From Sinclair Roengen  
Sir, I work in the BBC department at Bristol which dubs noises on to otherwise uninteresting films and I would like to draw to your attention an anachronism which takes place in real life. The starting, as you know, is a famous mimic and will imitate anything around him. But how do we explain the fact that starlings are still to be heard imitating steam engines when there has not been a main line steam engine near Bristol for fifteen years?

Yours faithfully  
From Mrs Elsie Penland-Glory  
Sir, I would have thought the answer to the previous letter was quite obvious. When parents read stories to their children, they find it very hard to imitate train noises of the modern kind - diesel trains are hard enough, but electric ones are impossible. Therefore they go on doing steam noises. These

starlings, sir, are imitating parents imitating steam trains yours snuggly

From Henry the Talking Avocet  
Sir, I refer to a recent piece by whoever writes your editorials in which the phrase occurs: "as likely as a bird doing a musical ball act".

I have been touring the music halls and clubs of this country since 1948, to enormous applause ("The funniest act seen in Colchester for many a month" - Essex Bird Studies Vol XXIII). I believe I am the

first bird in the world to perform with a human dummy on my knee, which is harder than it sounds because, as you know, avocets have no knees. On my first appearance in Bradford I was near despair because the dummy kept falling to the ground. But it had the audience in stitches and I have kept it in the act ever since.

I have not read the Hitler diaries, but I believe Lord Dacre once came up on stage to assist me with my popular "Flying Houdini" routine, in which I get out of ten rubber bands in mid-air. He was very helpful but somewhat mal-adroit.

yours avocet

### CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 53)

ACROSS  
1 Uncover (6)  
2 Portray (6)  
3 W.C. (3)  
4 Weaving fibre (6)  
5 Accours (6)  
6 House cleaner (4)  
7 Proper (8)  
8 Disappear (6)  
9 Sprightly (6)  
10 Of dance (8)  
11 Fruit (4)  
12 Egg (6)  
13 Convey, manoeuvre (6)  
14 Turkish cap (3)  
15 Still (6)  
16 Native of Delhi (6)  
DOWN  
1 Below (5)  
2 Umpire (7)  
3 Applause (7)  
4 Classic architecture (5)  
5 Lecture (5)  
6 Lap (7)  
7 SOLUTION TO No 52  
ACROSS: 1 Fester 4 Fitman 7 Code 8 Normally 9 Escapism 12 Own 15 Triver 16 Stance 17 DOE 19 Teletext 24 Regatta 25 Fool 26 Rental 27 Yeasty  
DOWN: 1 Fast 2 Sideways 3 Run up 4 Paris 5 Toad 6 Allow 10 Alert 11 Motor 12 Obscure 13 Net 14 Stud 18 Obese 20 Extol 21 Essay 22 Wart 23 Play



BOOKS

# Period rich in disorder

**The Squandered Peace**  
By John Vaizey

(Hodder & Stoughton, £14.95)

In the second news section of the *New York Times* every Sunday there is a valuable feature called "Follow-up of the news" in which interesting stories that have leaked away or been continued in previous issues are continued and brought up to date. Independently of its other uses, John Vaizey's *The Squandered Peace* can serve, on its much larger scale, a comparable purpose for all those who feel they may have missed something on the turbulent world scene during the post-war years.

A history of world politics from 1945 to 1975 is bound to be a bit of a jumble, as events that are important in more than one segment of the whole drama come round again like horses on a roundabout: the U2 affair, for example, or the Yom Kippur war. John Vaizey has not let this and other inevitable departures from strictly linear narrative worry him unduly. The whole operation, indeed, is conducted with a Wellingtonian combination of crispness and resolution. The style is the plain, categorical English of someone who knows what he thinks and is not ashamed of it, delightfully unpolluted by evasive legerdemain or the qualifying dilutions of self-conscious "scholarship".

Spaces are cunningly identified as such. The UN not only serves as a handy diplomatic meeting-place, it provides "well-paid jobs for seemingly numberless Scandinavians and, subsequently, Indians". The war was fought far too strenuously by the British both materially and economically. British operations at Suez were of "quite extraordinary military importance". President Kennedy's "instinct for a laurel wreath led him into thoughtless pugnacity". The lack of defensive upholstery from John Vaizey's prose is reminiscent of Bertrand Russell's, even if delivered from the other end of the ideological pitch. "Mossadeq's moves", he writes, "were originally fanned by the Americans who thought they saw a chance for new profitable deals for their own oil companies, but when they saw the reality of Mossadeq they changed their tune and arranged for him to be overthrown and for the Shah to be reinstated."

Stalin is, of course, the Satan of John Vaizey's epic, but the other villains are an interesting group: Eden, collapsing into tantrums and hysteria, Dulles, putting his foot into it every where, Galbraith, the emblematic leftie travelling first class. Among heroes are Truman, for doing what he could to counteract the anti-British and pro-Russian follies of the dying Roosevelt; Marshall, for engineering the amazing recovery of western Europe; Eisenhower, for coming in second to lesser men, along in "bureaucratically imposed austerity"; MacArthur, for the brilliant of the Inchon landing. Sympathy is shown to Lyndon Johnson for deflection by Vietnam from his large vision of domestic reform, and to Stevenson and Gaitskill for coming in second to lesser men.

The story divides into an opening half-decade of post-war improvisation and position-taking that has proved notably solid; the decade of the 1950s with great new triumphs for capitalism in the West, the emergence of West Germany and Red China and decolonization; the decade of the 1960s, the West, crushed in the Communist world; the 1960s ending in the U.S. catastrophe in Vietnam, Castro and other disorders in Latin America; a final half-decade of OPEC challenge and increasing economic trouble for the West.

*The Squandered Peace* is a narrative and a highly detailed one. John Vaizey shows brilliant powers of condensation as in his accounts of Algeria, the Congo troubles, and the final melodrama of Nixon's presidency. But it is more than a narrative; the unwieldy mass of material is perspicuously ordered and, no less valuable, reflectively commented on. Some of this comment is on issues of limited scope. Here John Vaizey is guided by fine old British impulses from whose expression he is no way inhibited by modern timidity.

Anthony Quinton

The Americans have a lot of grand ideas, which are not at all suppressed by crude economic self-interest. The impenetrably chilly French did some silly things with their empire, but more parochially they kept their heads down to very great advantage. Delusions of imperial grandeur have conspired with a boy scout ethic to turn us into the Sick Man of Europe. By remaining seated until the plane came to a complete halt we have succeeded in missing the connection. This study set of attitudes proves to be a highly serviceable instrument of interpretation.

More generally two larger themes wind through the book. The first is the failure to secure a settlement in Europe with the Russians that would be more peacefully inclined than the current nose-to-nose confrontation at the Berlin Wall, the state of affairs John Vaizey seems mainly to have in mind in talking of the peace as squandered. That would have involved a neutral, unified Germany. He recognises the danger of "Finlandization": a neutral Germany could turn out to be Russia's Belgium. But he is less concerned with the fear felt by everyone in this part of the world, west European or Russian, especially if they are over 40, of a reunited Germany.

The other is the failure of the West to challenge the Communists, to do more than react to them defensively with varying degrees of success. In this, I think, he is inclined to underestimate our defensive successes. The Russians have no trust-worthy allies to speak of in the Third World; we have no really dangerous enemies there, we can let them stew in the juice of their own rhetoric. Furthermore there is a contradiction between the liberal constitutionalism and economic freedom whose widespread rejection he finds depressing, and the idea of more or less forcible "propagation" he says should have been undertaken. The freedom of the free world is something others must be left free to refuse.

Anthony Quinton

The fall of a dynasty

**The Last Prince of Wales**  
By David Stephenson

(Barracuda Books, £7.50)

After 700 years failure still clings to the Prince of Wales, mufiling the tragedy. One Nationalist even refused to attend the anniversary ceremony last December on the grounds that a head of state who had contrived to get himself mugged was not worth his attention.

Llywelyn was the first and last Welsh Prince of Wales to be recognized by the English Crown. He had everything, and then lost it in two wars, in the first of which, in 1277, his power shrank to the rump of his

ancestral lands. In the second, five years later, he lost his life.

It is the second war which underlined the failure for historians. The accepted version has been that he did not even start it, being dragged into it like a sleep-walker by his brother David, that master of the triple-cross. He was killed mysteriously, not at the head of his troops but in a dusk encounter with a small party of Englishmen.

The importance of this book is its examination of the five years between the wars. Dr Stephenson shows that the Prince of tradition, the broken figure brooding in the mountains, was in reality his old, ruthless self, intriguing against his enemies, punishing those whom he could get his hands on.

The last war, he maintains,

was to the Prince's own master plan.

And when it was over there was a feeling among the barons that there had been an end of things. A dynasty that had had its origins in Roman provincial administration had fallen.

Dr Stephenson's narrative is an excellent condensation of what happened. The one missing feature is the price: £7.50 is a bit steep for 78 pages of text.

But his achievement has been to restore the tragedy. The great gambler of Welsh history made his last throw at Cilmeri, and the stone which records his death has far from finished, in fact just getting nicely into its prime. But life without Tom is bloody; besides, the cat and dog are both dead. Only Gus the gander and her rakish, rarely present son. Clapd provide Matilda with any incentive to carry on. It isn't enough, so she puts her affairs in order, makes up a picnic, and heads for her favourite beach.

Which is where we find her at the beginning of *Jumping the Queue*. Needless to say, her attempt to find a watery grave is frustrated, first by a gang of teenagers and then by the presence of a young man with intentions similar to her own. His face rings a bell. Like everyone else, Matilda has been reading the newspaper stories about Hugh Warner, The Wykehamist Who Killed His Mother.

She takes an instant shine to the fugitive, and invites him back to her cottage, ostensibly to plan his future. But Hugh's country forces her to examine her own past, with increasingly bizarre consequences. And a trip up to Town to meet old friends confirms that nothing in Matilda's life with Tom was quite what it seemed to be. Exactly the same can be said of Miss Wesley's first excursion into adult fiction. It is a virtuoso performance of gulfed

plotting, deft characterization and malicious wit. How sad that its extraordinary entertainment value will probably disqualify *Jumping the Queue* from winning any of the major literary prizes.

I write this after reading two other books which, unlike Miss Wesley's, were shortlisted for the BBC Bookshelf/Arrow First Novel Competition. Georgina Lewis's *The Winter Tree* (Gollancz, £8.95), the eventual runner-up in the competition, is the better of the pair. It's quite an engaging account of how a tightly-knit Cornish family is affected by the arrival of their orphan cousin. Hester is a strange child who becomes even stranger as the years go by. Since this is romantic fiction, the most of the other characters are stereotypes. Not a great deal happens, and the ending is disappointingly predictable. The book is overwritten, too, and a kinder editor would surely have weeded out some of the clumsy symbolism.

But Miss Lewis's purple prose reads easily, which is more than can be said of the breathless little sentences in Julia Leslie's *Persephone* (Gollancz, £8.95). This Giti's Own Paper Ripping Yarn of skull-duggery in Sri Lanka tells of how a young English girl solves the mystery of her friend's drowning, exposes an international drug-smuggling ring, and prevents the overthrow of the Bandanaike government. In less than two hundred pages. Unfortunately, despite all the action, things don't happen quickly enough to prevent the eye focusing on gems like the following: "Now, through her own stupidity, she was hurting through the Yala at the mercy of a man who filled her with dread." Or, even better: "She ran her fingers through her hair in desperation. The smell of fish made it hard to think."

After this, the stench of

venality which rises from every page of Elia Kazan's new book smells almost sweet. Although a novel in its own right, *The Anatolian* (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95) is a continuation of the story of Stavros Toupouzoglou, the hero of Mr Kazan's earlier *American America*. The year is now 1909, the place still New York, and the ingratitude of his family, coupled with his failure to rise fast enough in the oriental rug business, drives Stavros into the arms of Althea Perry, a Vassar girl suffering from a serious case of nostalgia for a summer of suffering in the trailer afterwards her eye is caught by a scene on the television from the soap *Duluth*, not to be confused with "Duluth", the one she has just been shooting. The scene disturbs her. She streaks off in her Burdett rented car only to smash into the Santini moving van which is coming round the mountain. Dead again, but free now to appear in countless mini-series, soap and features. "Wherever there is a need for a character that is warm and giving, mature and loving, there we shall find her just so long - and no longer - as mimesis

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# THE TIMES DIARY

## When in Rome...

That Kenneth Macmillan is to direct Jill Bennett in Strindberg's sadly neglected *Dance of Death* at the Royal Exchange, Manchester, this autumn, is due to a chance meeting in a Rome hotel. Macmillan, principal choreographer of the Royal Ballet, was reading the play, Bennett, whose book *Godfrey: A Special Time Remembered* is published today, enthused about it. Macmillan has wanted to direct plays for years, "and I have been saying so in the newspapers for years", but his only previous chance has been two Ionesco plays at a pub theatre in Ealing.

## Just a pale green

This week's newsletter of the ecological pressure group, Green Alliance, has a front-page piece by Tom Burke, the director, on ways in which hasty "green" gloss is being applied to the grey clichés of party political manifestos. Burke notes that Roy Jenkins will soon make a major speech on the environment, adding: "What good news is to be expected from a party that has made an unequivocal commitment to put industry first remains to be seen." The writer fails to point out that he is himself SDP candidate for Brighton, Kemptown.

According to Vauxhall's advertisements, the Nova is "deceptively large". Since it looks quite little I suppose it must be terribly cramped inside.

## End of an epoch

Giuseppe Sinopoli, who conducts the hugely successful *Manon Lescaut* at Covent Garden, has newly abandoned composition, for the time being at least. Only two years ago his first opera *Lou Salome* was well received when produced in Munich. Since then it has been performed in many European capitals. Now Sinopoli says he has given up composing: "Sometimes I think that music has reached the end of an epoch... The interior logic is lost, the reason for the music is lost."

BARRY FANTONI



"Of course I've nothing to declare. I don't work here."

## Save fffs!

Robin Swales, of Polyplus Laminates, tells me the response to his new Green Piece movement to save the pound note has been overwhelming. Since my note (Diary, April 21) about his offer to encapsulate threatened ones in durable plastic he has received £9,000 for treatment. He has resisted catching the first plane to Barbados but says enough is enough. Henceforward he offers a Save the Pound Note kit complete with petition card, a sticker and ready laminated £1 for the price of £1.99.

## Jam on it

Prizes of a Tiffany trophy, \$2,500 and a Carnegie Hall debut were not the biggest for soprano John Harle when he won the Concert Artists Guild Amcon award in New York at the weekend. Harle, a Novocastrian who used to play with the Coldstream Guards at Buckingham Palace, got his greatest thrill when he heard that his boyhood idol, Benny Goodman, had been in the audience, and now wants to play duets with him.

The GLC is advertising for two information officers required as part of its plans "for regenerating industry and employment within London". The information consultant to whom applications are to be addressed is in Brighton.

## Sinking feeling

The Inland Waterways Association's press conference today to announce National Waterways Fortnight was cancelled for lack of interest. The fortnight goes ahead, though, from May 14. Its highlight will be the transportation by canal of three bargeloads of rock salt from Cheshire to Northampton. And that's exclusive.

The Lord Mayor of London, Sir Anthony Jolliffe, is being steeped in sherry. The producers presented him with 50 dozen bottles of specially blended amontillado yesterday. In September he will receive another dozen bottles in Jerez when a cask of oloroso dedicated to England at the vintage festival of 1986 is bronzed for the first time. Manfully at yesterday's ceremony Sir Anthony did not cry, like the victim in Edgar Allan Poe's *The Cask of Amontillado*, "For the love of God, Montressor!", but he did pledge to remain sober for the rest of his term.

PHS

## The Home Secretary replies to his critics

# Prisons: no easy way out

by William Whitelaw

When I became Home Secretary in 1979 I set myself four objectives in prison policy. First, to open up the prisons to the media and so stimulate public interest and debate as the essential background to remedial action.

Second, to obtain the money necessary for a substantial programme of new prison building and for improving and maintaining existing prisons. Third, to strengthen the morale in the prison service, particularly by encouraging closer cooperation between management, governors and staff.

Finally, to encourage a more economical use of our prisons by promoting and extending non-custodial sentences and by emphasizing the value of shorter sentences in appropriate cases for non-violent offenders.

At a time of rising crime, I had no illusions about the daunting nature of the task. I also appreciated that greater public debate would certainly lead to criticism.

Here I want to carry the debate forward by posing the basic dilemma of overcrowding. I consider it essential to do this because many of the arguments, and indeed the criticisms put forward, simply do not face up to the gravity of the problem.

Much has been achieved in the last four years. I immediately accepted the May Committee's recommendations on pay, and I have also implemented or am implementing many of the other recommendations on matters such as departmental organization, industrial relations and training. I have revived the prison building programme, which has already produced 2,000 new places in the last two years. In the next four years it will produce 3,000 more.

Capital expenditure is now almost double what it was in cash terms in 1979-80. Four new prisons are under construction and six more are at various stages of design and planning. I very much hope that we shall be able to bring some of this accommodation into use sooner by shortening the process of design and construction. I have increased and am increasing the numbers of prison officers. By 1984 there will be 18,000

The arguments, legal and ethical, over the Voluntary Euthanasia Society and its activities will not end with the court case recently concluded, in which Mr Justice Woolf shed floods of darkness on the questions raised. The leading article in this newspaper dealt largely with the puzzling use of the civil law to decide a matter appropriate to the criminal courts (mind you, it is puzzling only to those who have not noticed that the Attorney-General was involved in the proceedings from start to finish, thus ensuring maximum confusion). Miss Gillian Tindall, a few days later, put the case, on this page, for the Voluntary Euthanasia Society and its wish to disseminate information that will help intending suicides to achieve their aim. Now I propose to put the case against it.

I must first draw attention to the title of the society's do-it-yourself suicide manual; it is called *A Guide to Self-Deliverance*. This rich and striking example of Newspeak suggests that the society's leaders are by no means so sure of themselves as they would like us to think. The booklet, after all, is as admitted by the society (it is not available to non-members, or even to members under 25), gives advice to those who wish to commit suicide; it would surely be better, therefore, to call it *A Guide to Suicide* or, even more plainly and honestly, *How to Kill Yourself*. This question of nomenclature is not the most important, but it is not at all unimportant, and should be borne in mind; "Self-Deliverance" in this context is a sanitized word, a perfumed word, an advertiser's or vendor's word, and we have the right to ask why it was used.

Miss Tindall, in her article, quoted a remark made by one of the counsel in the legal proceedings, presumably counsel for the defendants: he spoke of "the sovereign, unalienable and absolute right to die". That, clearly, is the heart of the argument, and I shall return to it, but first there are some other matters to get out of the way.

Suicide is no longer a crime: it used to be the one offence on the Statute Book that was punishable only if it was unsuccessful, which was widely portrayed as absurd, but obviously the point of the criminal law was to put a barrier before those who would help others to kill

compared with 15,700 in 1979, an increase of 15 per cent.

Prisons must provide places for all those whom judges and magistrates decide should be sent there. I do not believe that the criminal justice system would have the confidence of law-abiding citizens if the executive were regularly to override judicial decisions as a means of escaping from difficulties.

There is no certainty that government action, such as executive release, would have a lasting effect on the prison population since courts might adjust their sentences to the effective level they considered appropriate. And the damage to public confidence could be very serious.

So there will always be uncertainties about the future levels for which prison accommodation is needed. There are limits to the accuracy with which you can project the future from past trends. No one can predict future overcrowding. For these reasons, the best solution to overcrowding and bad conditions lies in a two-pronged approach.

On the one hand, the Government must provide more prison places through a continuous programme for new prisons and also improvement and maintenance programmes for existing prisons. One must accept, however, that renovation causes a temporary loss of accommodation while work is in progress. The most dramatic example of this at present is in the London area, where up to 400 prisoners may be held in police cells. Our building and maintenance programme, with other measures, should do much to relieve this problem by the end of this year.

I can go further. If the prison population remained at the present level we should, given the continuation of present programmes and the substantial numbers of additional staff necessary, crack the overcrowding problem within 10 years from now. Even if it rose to 50,000, we should be well on the way.

This programme will require considerable resources, but so would any other. Those who think that good prison conditions can be

achieved simply by reducing the prison population must face certain facts. Essential maintenance to existing prisons, even without substantial refurbishment or redevelopment, will cost about £125m over the next five years.

The Government's programmes are a very great improvement on anything done previously this century. To remedy the effects of decades of neglect, we still face a long, hard slog. No one has expressed the need for urgent action more forcefully than did the Lord Chief Justice, speaking in the House of Lords last year: "If the prison system were to break down, then all of us - judges, Your Lordships and the rest of the population - would inevitably suffer catastrophe."

We are not suggesting luxury in the prisons. We must, however, keep up the programme of improvement until there is adequate accommodation in tolerable conditions throughout the prison system. This is the first government that has been prepared not only to say so but to take the action necessary to produce results.

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Wandsworth prison, London: three to a cell, and the overspill in police cells

## Bernard Levin: the way we live now

# Exit, pointing the way to the unthinkable

themselves (the survivor of a suicide pact was sometimes prosecuted), which was anything but absurd in view of the danger that, for instance, elderly and inconvenient relatives might be steered, not altogether with their approval, in a direction from which they would not return.

At this point it must be said that the Voluntary Euthanasia Society certainly does not need me to draw to its attention the dangers of which I have given one example: it is fully cognisant of them, and has proposed practical ways to minimize them. What it cannot do, however, is to predict the consequences of legalizing, not suicide (which is already legal), but any form of homicide controlled and safeguarded, of helping to their deaths individuals who wish to die but are unable, say by reason of physical disability, to commit suicide unaided. (This was, of course, the central theme of Mr Brian Clark's successful play *Whose Life Is It Anyway?*.)

But if there are rigid and inescapable safeguards in any such proposals, what untoward consequences can there be? In the answer to that lies one of the most terrible truths about mankind. Once we legalize assisted suicide we have altered, significantly and irrevocably, the standpoint from which we observe such matters, and once we have done that, things which were previously quite unthinkable move into an area in which it is possible to think them. And having been thought, sooner or later they, too, will be proposed. No reader of these words needs me to say precisely what I am talking about, but the Fallacy of the Altered Standpoint is the sign-manual of our bloodstained century, and I do not believe that the smallest countenance should be given to suggestions, no matter how scrupulous, sensible and reputable

their advocacy, which would liberate it to any extent whatever.

All this, however, concerns the social and legal aspects of suicide, and these, though important, do not constitute the essence of the real question, which is: was Hamlet right when he said that the Almighty had fixed his canon "against self-slaughter"? It should be noted first that almost all of the great religions set their face against suicide; for Roman Catholics it is a sin even to contemplate it (Dante puts the suicides in the seventh circle of Hell). Nor is it difficult to see why this should be so: all religions teach, in one way or another, that our lives are not ours but God's, and may not therefore be thrown away. But does it make sense to argue that suicide is in any sense wrong for those who have no religious beliefs to restrain them?

Here we must tread carefully. I suppose most people have known suicides; a surprisingly large number have contemplated taking their own lives. Who are we to judge, say, those who are suffering from some incurable and agonizing disease, or who face some other insupportable misery or loss, and anticipate the inevitable by their own hand? Well, of course I do not judge them, in the sense of condemning or censuring them; but it is impossible to say that they may be mistaken in their belief that they have that "sovereign, unalienable and absolute right" to die. To begin with there is the extraordinary and surely meaningful fact that nothing is hopeless. There is no "incurable" disease known to medicine that is without its cases of spontaneous remission, no bereavement so cruel that it can never be accepted and survived, no disgrace so total that it cannot be lived through. In every category of suicide

there have been those who, with the same overwhelming justification, have stayed their hands, and not regretted it. (We have no means of knowing how many of those who have not stayed their hands have regretted it too late.) Second, there is the no less extraordinary and meaningful fact that the life instinct is the most powerful and tenacious in human kind. Consider the unending and hopeless privations, tortures, degradations, that men and women have survived, solely because of the limitless strength of the determination to stay alive - a determination which sometimes cries out to die. Look at that most haunting image of our time, the crowd of living skeletons in the liberated concentration camps who, by all imaginable tests, should have long previously given up the fight to live, yet who insisted on staying alive for a dawn they had no reason to believe would ever come. Look at the injuries that the human body has sustained and survived, the poverty and hunger, the rejection and hatred, yet, even John Merrick, the "elephant man", who could not possibly have foreseen the unique accident that saved him, did not take his own life, despite a condition among the most terrible it has ever been given to a human being to endure.

"Given", have I begged the question, or instinctively answered it? I am one of those - and we are many today - who, without any definable set of religious beliefs, yet cannot persuade themselves that life is an accident, the universe random, and both without ultimate meaning. If life has meaning, derived from a universe that itself makes sense, then we surely have a duty to use all the life that we have, to accept, and to learn from whatever may befall us, to ignore or reject nothing, to believe that understanding and enlightenment may come to us between the stirrup and the ground, or indeed in the very moment of death. But until that moment, I believe that we must carry the vessel of life over even the stoniest ground without deliberately spilling it, and history is full of men and women who have obeyed that command, whatever the cost. Am I not right in believing that there is only one suicide in the New Testament? If I am, I hardly think I need tell you his name.

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# Above the surf, a rumble of UDI

Tobago is the Caribbean island which Daniel Defoe is supposed to have had in mind when he wrote *Robinson Crusoe*. It is where Michael Heseltine was sunning himself when appointed Defence Secretary. It is where Norman Parkinson, the photographer, has built his cliff-top dream home and where he manufactures sausages under the name of Parkinson Bangers.

Tobago also symbolises one of the Caribbean's most intractable problems: the constitutional status of small islands with few resources, tacked on to slightly larger islands by bemused colonial powers and suffering from a sort of benign colonial neglect.

You would not think that Tobago was suffering from any serious burden. Its beaches are whiter and emptier, its waters bluer, its traffic jams fewer than its constitutional partner Trinidad, 21 miles away on the south-west horizon. The tourist industry promotes the islands as contrasts: exciting, rhythmic Trinidad, tranquil Tobago.

But Tobago perceives itself largely as a client of Trinidad rather than an equal partner. Its affairs, its development, its finances, are still effectively controlled in the Trin-

dad capital, Port of Spain. Until the late 1970s, you had to catch a plane or take a six-hour boat trip to Trinidad for a birth certificate or a court hearing. If Tobago had more say in its own affairs, Tobagonians tend to feel, the island would long ago have had better electricity and water supplies, better telephones, more factories and more jobs.

That suspicion of Big Brother can be found in many parts of the Caribbean. St Kitts, which becomes independent from Britain on September 19, has had much the same trouble with its sister island, Nevis. Anguilla, once part of the same group, rebelled against its status in 1967, was astonished by an invasion of London policemen, and has since reverted to direct British rule.

Antigua faces similar suspicions in nearby Barbuda. St Vincent in 1979 had to put down a brief revolt on Union Island. The Dutch are trying to move their six Caribbean islands - two groups of three, 600 miles apart - into joint independence, while trying to accommodate Aruba, which wants to be on its own.

Tobago's unease has deep historical roots. In the last century, it had its own council. The collapse of the London company which traded its

sugar and effectively controlled its economy, put a stop to that; and, after years of wondering what to do, the British backed it off to Trinidad as a ward island in 1899. It was only in 1980, after several years of agitation for self-government, that Tobago regained a House of Assembly, though with severely restricted powers over finance and policy. The situation has been complicated by the fact that since 1976 Tobago's two parliamentary seats have returned opposition candidates, and the opposition has an 8-4 majority in the House of Assembly.

Relations between the House of Assembly and the central government in Port of Spain are going through another of their periodic crises. The Assembly's chairman, Mr A. N. R. Robinson, who claims that the government has failed to set up the required funding for the Assembly, says: "We are in an extremely crucial situation. We cannot accept or tolerate what is going on."

The government is bent on forcing its own policies on Tobago, he says, and is prepared to resort to guns; he himself has had three meetings with the Trinidad and

Tobago Prime Minister, Mr George Chambers, without satisfaction. The House of Assembly has already approved a resolution in favour of independence if it cannot get a satisfactory deal from Port of Spain. Some of Trinidad and Tobago's offshore oil and gas might fall within the waters of an independent Tobago; it is already the centre of the nation's tourism.

Yet independence is an option nobody really wants. The Caribbean knows well enough that its future lies in integration, not fragmentation. An independent Tobago, with only 40,000 people and 116 square miles, would have an unsettling effect on other island groups, raising the prospect of a new wave of micro-states to add to the block of independent mini-states the Caribbean has already produced.

Tobago changed hands 31 times - more than any other Caribbean island - as the British, French, Dutch, Spanish and even settlers from Latvia scrambled for it in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The British finally winning "It's time we knew some real security," says one Assembly member, "without any feuding, and without any neglect."

Jeremy Taylor

## Ronald Butt

# No, CND simply isn't gospel

When Mr Michael Heseltine drew public attention to the predominantly socialist and communist connections of the leading figures in CND he was accused of smearing it. The principal complaint was, presumably, that by naming only left-wing figures, he implied that CND is itself a left-wing organization when it claims to be something wider. (Those who are socialist or communist out of principle can hardly regard the labels as insulting.) CND could, therefore, quickly earn an apology by producing lists of Conservative and Social Democrats in their upper ranks.

Alternatively, the complaint could relate more to the well-meaning rank-and-file members of CND who, though they may predominantly read *The Guardian* and would never dream of voting Conservative, none the less regard themselves as without formal political affiliation. They may feel particularly offended by the suggestion that CND is in practice helpful to the Soviet Union when all they consciously want is to diminish the risk of nuclear war.

Yet if a politician or anyone else, thinks in good faith that such is the practical effect of CND, he has the right to say so, and its sympathizers should listen to his case. The charge that the Government is smearing CND is easily refuted. But what of the organization's latest and gravest embarrassment?

Outrage has been caused among CND sympathizers by Cardinal Hume's daring to raise the question of a possible conflict between Monsignor Bruce Kent's obligations as a priest and his function as a leader of CND. The Cardinal is accused of capitulating to political pressure. Since he has denied that the Government put any pressure on him, the charge presumably means that he has allowed himself to hear the voices of lay Catholics who, with consciences as good as those of CND Catholics) disagree with CND, and that he has decided that CND's activities are too politically controversial for a priest to lead it.

The Cardinal's analysis of the conflict of loyalties has virtually been substantiated by Mr Kent himself, who has observed not only that it is right for priests to be involved in issues like nuclear disarmament, but that if the church was not a participant "then I don't think it's the right church for me."

In other words, Mr Kent prefers the particular to the general loyalty. He believes that what he thinks right to fulfil his particular cause of unilateral nuclear disarmament is more important than the ability of priests and ministers to stand together outside particular political, and inevitably fallible schemes for stopping nuclear war. Their ability to be united so as to be more effective in moving the consciences of mankind to reject all war as evil takes second place.

The case against the politicized clerics of CND is not that they believe (as any individual might) that CND tactics are good for peace but that they invest their particular campaign with the quality of an ultimate moral imperative, though other Christians believe that it adds to the risk of war.

A sentence in a leading article in *The Times* on April 27 described Mr Kent as the Canon Dick Sheppard of today. He is not and

neither is the Reverend Paul Oestreicher, and the CND is nothing like Dick Sheppard's Peace Pledge Union.

Dick Sheppard was one of the most admired and publicly loved men of his time. The Archbishop of Canterbury acknowledged him, when he died, as "almost a son." He was a great preacher who, as Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, filled his church by preaching an evangelical Christianity much wider and larger than his pacifism. He commanded a huge audience in the early days of wireless; he preached church reform and everyday Christianity, and despite the difficulties that his PPU created, he clung doggedly to his church.

His message of peace reflected the it-must-never-happen-again mood after a war that was no more than 10 to 15 years away at the height of its fame. Though there were politicians in the PPU, it was not a political organization as CND is. Naively, Sheppard wrote to Hitler, asking to preach pacifism in Germany. At moments of wider optimism, pacifists thought of themselves as standing self-sacrificially between belligerents to stop war. It was a creed born of experience in the trenches and it was based on a decision of principle not to kill. It was not a policy of renouncing one type of weapon but not others.

It was a noble fantasy which did some harm by contributing to the general reluctance to face the danger that war could happen again. Of course, the PPU included politicians. But it was fundamentally a religious (even for its non-Christians) rather than a political movement. Its principles were absolute. It did not descend to a sort of tactics which today suggest that Britain should abandon nuclear weapons but should accept (if possible) a non-nuclear Nato or a non-nuclear defence of Europe.

These are no more than political schemes that have nothing to do with Christian pacifism but merely concern whether peace is made more or less likely by renouncing nuclear defence. It is a policy with nothing to say about the relative moral justification (if any) of Dresden versus Hiroshima. For some of its leaders, it may be the thin end of a genuinely pacifist wedge; but for others, the wedge is Marxist.

An individual's religion should determine his political and private decisions in situations as they occur. Religion cannot provide (short of the great pacifist renunciation and self-sacrifice for which few are brave enough) ready-made political solutions, with ultimate validity, for the avoidance of war. All war is evil; bombs of any kind are evil. But keeping the threat of using nuclear weapons less moral, if it seems likely to prevent war, than abandoning it if that is thought to make war more likely?

Whether you fight to defend yourself, your wife, your child or your neighbour is an ultimate religious question. How best to avoid war is political calculation (though it must be taken in good faith), and any CND priest who claims more than that for his activities cannot, surely, understand what he is doing.

## P. G. Wodehouse

# Printer's Error

Jeeves and Bertie Wooster will be chuckled over while anyone reads a novel. But P. G. Wodehouse had another literary gift - as a writer of comic verse. This poem, from a collection published in the 1960s, demonstrates that there is nothing new in the very occasional mipsrint



As o'er my latest book I pored,  
Enjoying it immensely,  
I suddenly exclaimed "Good Lord!"  
And gripped the volume tensely.  
"Golly," I cried, I writhed in pain,  
"They've done it on me once again!"  
And furrows creased my brow.  
I'd written (which I thought quite good)  
"Ruth, ripening into womanhood,  
Was now a girl who knocked men flat  
And frequently got whistled at."  
And some vile, careless, casual book  
Had spoiled the best thing in the book

By printing "not"  
(Yes, "not," great Scott!)  
When I had written "now."  
On murder in the first degree  
The Law, I knew, is rigid:  
Its attitude, if A kills B,  
To A is always rigid.  
It counts it not a trivial slip  
If on behalf of authorship  
You liquidate compositions.  
This kind of conduct it abhors  
And seldom will allow.  
Nevertheless, I deemed it best  
And in the public interest  
To buy a gun, to oil it well,  
Inserting what is called a shell,  
And go and pot  
With sudden shot  
This printer who had printed "not"

When I had written "now."  
I tracked the boulder to his den  
Through private information:  
I said, "Good afternoon," and then  
Explained the situation:  
"I'm not a fussy man," I said,  
"I smile when you put 'rid' for 'red'"  
And "bad" for "bed" and "head" for  
"head"  
And "bolge" instead of "bough."  
When "wone" appears in lieu of "wine"  
Or if you alter "Cohn" to "Schine,"  
I never make a row.  
I know how easy errors are.  
But this time you have gone too far.  
By printing "not" when you knew what  
I really wrote was "now."

Prepare," I said, "to meet your God  
Or, as you'd say, your Goo or Bod  
Or possibly your Goo."

A few weeks later into court  
I came to stand my trial.  
The Judge was quite a decent sort.  
He said, "Well, rocky, I'll  
Be passing sentence in a jiff.  
And so, my poor unhappy stiff,  
If you have anything to say,  
Now is the moment. Fire away.  
You have?"

I said, "And how!  
Me lud, the facts I don't dispute.  
I did, I own it freely, shoot  
This printer through the collar stud.  
What else could I have done, me lud?  
He's printed 'not'."  
The Judge said, "What!"

"When you had written 'now'?"  
God bless my soul! Gadzooks!" said he.  
"The blighters did that once to me.  
A dirty trick, I row.  
I hereby quash and override  
The jury's verdict. Gosh!" he cried.  
"Give me your hand, yes, I insist,  
You splendid fellow! Case dismissed."  
(Cheers, and a Voice "Wow-wow!")

A statue stands against the sky,  
Lifeline and rather pretty.  
'Twas recently erected by  
The P.E.N. committee.  
And many a passer-by is stirred,  
For on the plinth, if that's the word,  
In golden letters you may read  
"This is the man who did the deed."  
His hand set to the plough,  
He did not sheathe the sword, but got  
A gun at great expense and shot  
The human blot who'd printed "not"  
When he had written "now."  
He acted with no thought of self.  
Not for advancement, not for pelf,  
But just because it made him hot  
To think the man had printed "not"  
When he had written "now."





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## ONE INCH AT A TIME

It is good that the latest Soviet offer in the disarmament negotiations has been welcomed in Washington, albeit cautiously, as a sign of progress. The proposal to negotiate an agreement which would achieve an approximate equality both as regards medium-range delivery vehicles - missiles and aircraft - and in the number of warheads carried by them, goes some way towards meeting Western objections about the triple-warhead SS-20 missile. Clearly any proposal from the USSR which might break the stalemate at the Geneva talks must be fully discussed by NATO, and no opportunity for balanced reductions should be lost from an excess of suspicion.

But a note of caution is justified. The offer was made public at a Kremlin banquet for the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and was not an official proposal at the Geneva talks, nor was it made to a high-level Western visitor. Of course, the leader of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri Andropov, speaks with the full confidence that all his statements made in public bear an official stamp of approval. There will be no open objections from any unconsulted Politburo member and no risk of criticism being expressed by Warsaw Pact allies.

Nor, however, was there any possibility during the banquet of elucidating the precise position regarding the British and French nuclear deterrents. Comrade Andropov stressed that the USSR was prepared to reach agreement "with due account for the corresponding armaments of Britain and France" and that it would be in the event of a reduction of the number of warheads on British and French missiles that the USSR would reduce by an equivalent amount the warheads on Soviet medium range missiles.

Yet the NATO allies have been adamant in insisting that the British and French deterrents, being chiefly long-range strategic weapons, cannot be included in the intermediate nuclear forces (INF) talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, nor can they be considered in any way equivalent to the Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles. Both the French Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson and the British Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, Malcolm Rifkind, made this point very strongly during their recent visits to Moscow.

Moreover, the Soviet proposal did not discuss British and French plans to modernize their deterrents, which would involve an increase in the number of warheads, and including aircraft will complicate negotiations. The Soviet leader talked of maintaining "an approximate equality between the USSR and Nato", doubtless meaning that the agreement would relate also to the European powers. With the modernized weapons, included, the latest Soviet proposal would not involve a greater reduction than in the offers already made by the USSR.

General Secretary Andropov emphasized that the implementation of his proposal would leave fewer medium-range missiles and warheads in the European part of the USSR than before the deployment of the SS-20 missiles. But this merely revives the issue of their destination. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese would be reconciled to redeployment in the Far East, and the removal - possibly temporary - of SS-20 missiles beyond the Urals would not do much to allay Western fears.

Moscow has rejected resoundingly President Reagan's "zero option" and also his later

proposal of an "interim option" which would reduce the number of new US missiles to be deployed in Western Europe, provided the USSR agreed to cut SS-20 missiles in return. Soviet spokesmen have denounced bitterly the United States for not paying sufficient attention to earlier statements about arms control made by Yuri Andropov directly to the countries of the West.

Leading American newspapers are accused in *Pravda* of "hushing up" such important proposals as convening a meeting of Soviet and American scientists to discuss the consequences of creating the vast anti-missile defence system announced by President Reagan, or signing an international treaty banning the deployment of weapons in space. Moscow has accused both President Reagan and the Nato Secretary-General, Joseph Luns, of spreading lies about the "Soviet threat" in order to nullify the "peace movements" and achieve military superiority over the USSR in preparation for a nuclear war.

Such allegations do nothing to promote an atmosphere of trust in which the Geneva talks can be expected to bear fruitful results. Every word spoken in public by the Soviet leaders is available to citizens of Western countries. It is the peoples of the USSR which are deprived of the right to compare the statements made by Western politicians with those of their own leaders, and of influencing the decisions of their government on disarmament.

Western caution, although understandable, should never exclude willingness to pursue every possibility of genuine agreement with the USSR. The latest Soviet offer is at least a promise that the complex negotiations at Geneva will continue, and this must be to the benefit of both sides.

## APATHY AT THE PARISH PUMP

It makes a difference whose colours fly from the town hall flagstaff. In some areas the quality of local administration is immediately apparent: in the flowerbeds along the boulevards, the absence of planning blight, a palpable sense of civic pride. Good local government does not flow from the closeness of a council's connections with Central Office or Transport House.

In Birmingham sound, and moderate policy has been a prerogative of alternating Labour and Tory administrations: similarly in Leeds, coalitions in the town hall - as Liverpool has shown - can be a recipe for disaster. The culture of municipal politics is diverse, so all praise to the civic activists from all parties and none (ratepayers' associations still form a useful leavening for the party pie) who tramp the streets with leaflets and registers providing the citizenry with at least the opportunity to take part.

Today's contests are, whatever the psephological burdens they are being made to carry by pundits and prime ministerial advisers alike, local elections. The 369 town halls facing the popular test between them command a "local state" costing more than £25 billion of public money: there ought to be more than enough opportunities to reward and punish the councillors reeveiling in that most

exquisite pleasure of spending other people's money.

In almost every one of the financial changes made by the present government since it introduced its first local government Bill in the autumn of 1979, a vital piece of machinery has been the willingness of electors to turn the rascals out - if councillors were "over-spending" or found wanting according to the new scales of evaluation introduced along with the block grants and comparative costings with which the Department of Environment has recently been preoccupied. Local electors now know volumes about the comparative cost performance of their town halls and the achievement of value for money by their refuse collectors, planners, bus drivers, librarians and road-menders.

In an ideal world, as conceived by Mr Tom King and his civil servants, voters would go armed to the polls with one of those voluminous lists of council costs prepared by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy. But, alas, this has not happened nor is it likely today. Large-scale apathy is sadly a constant element in municipal polling - and was so long before this government was accused of the sin of centralization. After an exhaustive study of council elections in 1964, a political scientist concluded:

"There is little support in all this (data) for a theory of local government that is based on the notion of the self-governing community, limited to an area that can encompass the local loyalty of its population." The judgement is harsh, but its validity was reinforced in the 1970s by a reorganization of boundaries and functions which has further increased the distance, geographical and psychological, between the people and their local governors.

Grand thoughts of civic participation seem to fit ill with the practical reality of cesspool emptying in Fenland or fire-fighting in Durham or the control of sex-shops in Southampton. Yet councils can do these things more or less cheaply, more or less efficiently, more or less on behalf of the public rather than the vested interests of their own staff.

Local government is awash nowadays with sufficient information for judgments to be intelligently made - in a city such as Birmingham, the choice would probably be Mr Neville Bosworth and the Conservatives. Today's election ought not, primarily, to be a beauty contest for national party politicians. It is, in the nature of all local elections, an interweaving of parochial issues with national policies and moods. Let the parish pump not be forgotten.

## THE MERGER HURDLE

The reluctance of Sotheby's the auctioneers to sell itself to the highest bidder - in this case to self-made New York-based financiers with no background in, or experience of, the art market - reflects the dilemma of the Government when they seek to implement a coherent and logical merger policy. It is the conflict of head and heart, of belief in free markets and their tendency to regulate things over time in the best way for society as a whole, and the desire that things British should remain British and be helped to do so.

Yesterday Lord Cockfield, the Trade Secretary, moved boldly where many less positive ministers might have feared to tread, and referred the proposed acquisition of Sotheby's to the Monopolies Commission. In doing so he over-ruled the expert advice of the Office of Fair Trading and its head Sir Gordon Borrie who took the view that the takeover should be allowed to proceed.

This decision highlights yet again the peculiarities of monopoly and mergers policy in this country. Yesterday's decision has nothing to do with monopoly - Sotheby is not a monopoly in any recognized sense and even if it were, its acquisition by a different set of proprietors would not effect this aspect of its trading. Rather the reference to the commission is made under the broad catch-all provision of the 1973 Fair Trading Act which, after outlining areas of concern under which

mergers should be examined, including competition, regional policy and maintenance of exports, then added that references could also be made and decisions reached with regard to the "public interest". So in this respect Lord Cockfield makes a fair point when he says that the Sotheby's battle has aroused the public imagination. It does not follow, however, that the public interest would be served if the bid were subject to closer official examination and in this case there is certainly no evidence that it would.

Unfortunately, the reality of the reference is more complicated. The experience of recent years shows that things seldom stand still once a merger is referred to the Commission: roughly a third of bidders drop out rather than submit to the six months of bureaucratic wrangling and uncertainty, a third find their bids blocked, and the remainder get clearance. Those odds are poor enough for the bidder, but there is a further consequence, for in many cases the six-months reprieve granted to the defending company allows it to order its defences so that it is then impregnable to renewed attack.

The upshot is that any company which finds itself in receipt of an unwanted bid - and most bids are unwelcome at least in the boardroom - now seeks as a first line of defence to have the bid referred - regardless of

whether it has any implications for prices, market share, or competition. In short the Commission is being used to frustrate the free workings of the market place rather than to counter those occasions when market power is abused.

The second peculiarity of British policy is the quite unusual discretion which is given to the Secretary of State in these matters - a discretion incidentally which is in no way tempered by any requirement to explain or justify his decisions. So not only can he decide quite independently when a bid should be investigated, but once the investigation is completed he has the further right to veto a negative finding.

The City is now littered with the rumps of deals which a commission reference was supposed to resolve - the Lomax battle with House of Fraser, and the isolation of the Royal Bank of Scotland to name but two - which suggest that pragmatism is no long-term substitute for policy.

It suggests further that Lord Cockfield's instincts were correct when he earlier this year prepared a statement aimed at clarifying the government's attitude on what was acceptable and what was not. That statement was in the end not published for reasons which were never fully explained. But as yesterday's decision shows, the need for such clarification remains as great as ever.

## Snag in portable pensions plan

From Lord Byers

Sir, Ignoring the fact that 0 behaves differently from other numbers can lead to some elementary mistakes in arithmetic. This is equally true of the arithmetic of pensions.

It is unfortunate that the recent paper by the Centre for Policy Studies on the subject of pension rights for job-changers has been greeted by some as the answer to the problem, since the paper falls into just this mistake. A central point of the paper's argument is that younger members should have not only their contribution but also their employer's contribution removed from a final salary pension scheme and invested in a personal annuity.

In a final salary scheme the employer meets the balance of the cost after taking into account what the employee's contributions will buy. For younger members there is no balance to be met since the member's own contributions will have earned so far. Thus the employer is spending nothing on his younger employees and diverting that nothing into a personal annuity will produce a pension of nothing.

It is odd to talk, as the paper does, about the traditional attitude that the employee should receive no more than a refund of contributions when leaving, when a Social Security Act requiring more generous treatment was passed no less than 10 years ago.

Claiming that the promise of two-thirds retirement pay is an illusion for most employees is also peculiar. It is precisely because changing jobs is a fact of life and has been for many years that the vast majority of pension schemes do not promise two thirds of final pay but one sixteenth for each year of membership.

In fact a target of two thirds would be very high for the majority of people since the effect of adding on the basic state pension for a married couple and allowing for tax and National Insurance contributions is to create a higher net income just after retirement than just before at levels of earnings up to about £11,800.

Many people who work in pensions would like to see more done for the early leaver, but real progress demands a greater awareness of the position we are starting from and a greater awareness of the fact that any real improvement has a real price tag attached.

Yours faithfully,  
BYERS, Chairman,  
Company Pensions Information  
7 Old Park Lane, W1,  
May 3.

## A tax on energy

From Professor Ian Fells

Sir, The news that the European Commission is to propose a tax on energy consumption within the EEC is a welcome development. I suggested that an energy-added tax (EAT) was to be preferred to VAT as it had the advantage of being quantifiable: those articles that had consumed large amounts of fuel in their manufacture would have been taxed most heavily. I made the suggestion to show that imaginative taxation could be used to encourage energy conservation.

A very simple example at the domestic level would be to make identifiable energy-saving expenditure on insulation, double glazing or temperature instrumentation tax-deductible. The EEC hope, of course, to raise money from an energy tax but additional energy conservation benefits could accrue. The tax on petrol is an example of a revenue-earning tax which has also encouraged the development of new, energy-efficient car engines.

It cannot be denied that the blunt instrument of the price mechanism has achieved a measure of success in conserving energy but it is very unsophisticated. A carefully structured taxation approach to energy conservation could restore the impetus which seems to have dwindled as oil prices have stabilised at what is still a very high level. Yours faithfully,  
IAN FELLS,  
University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Department of Chemical Engineering,  
Merz Court, Claremont Road,  
Newcastle upon Tyne,  
April 29.

## Service anomaly

From Mr B. R. Carron

Sir, I would like to lend my support to Mr Jack Ashley's article (April 20) relating to servicemen being prevented from using the Crown or another serviceman for negligence. This causes considerable hardship to many families.

If it were not incorporated by statute such an arrangement would never be upheld by the courts. Only this last week I have had to advise a serviceman that he had no right of action as a result of injuries sustained whilst in the Services.

Reform of the Crown Proceedings Act is long overdue. It causes unnecessary hardship to those who have suffered injury through no fault of their own. Servicemen are prepared to offer their lives for their country without compensation being paid. It is too much for them to expect that if they are injured as a result of negligence, which occurs other than on active service, they should be compensated.

Yours faithfully,  
B. R. CARRON,  
The Gables,  
Lower Waddonbury,  
Swindon,  
Wiltshire,  
April 26.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Keeping the law within bounds

From Mr S. C. Silkin, QC, MP for Southwark Dulwich (Labour)

Sir, In your leader, "The wrong courts" (April 30) you contrast the decision of Woolf J. to refuse relief to the Attorney General in his civil action to stop the publication of *A Guide to Self-Deliverance* with the decision of the Court of Appeal to give injunctive relief to local authorities against unlawful Sunday traders. The common ground was that in both cases the actions complained of were alleged to constitute criminal offences.

You rightly comment that civil actions to prevent the commission of an offence or to declare that a defined act would be an offence were rare before local authorities became vested with powers previously enjoyed by the Attorney General alone.

It is surprising that the Attorney General thought it right to bring the "Exil" proceedings since the strongly held view that civil proceedings should only exceptionally be brought to restrain acts made criminally unlawful or to declare such acts to be unlawful was greatly reinforced by the unanimous decision of the House of Lords in the well known case of *Gouriet*. In that case it was fortunate in having the advice of Treasury junior counsel, Mr Harry Woolf (as he then was), before deciding to refuse Mr Gouriet my consent to proceedings in the Attorney General's name.

The dangers of prejudging the very different factors involved in a criminal case were forcibly described in *Gouriet* by Lord Dilhorne, amongst others. Whilst it is within the Attorney General's discretion whether to bring such proceedings, Woolf J. in the "Exil" case relied heavily on those very different factors in deciding that relief would be inappropriate. I agree with his view which I should have expected the Attorney General to anticipate.

The situation described by you is, however, anomalous. It is understandable that local authorities, faced with a repeated nuisance for the commission of which Parliament

has provided penalties which are more a licence fee than a deterrent, should wish to enlist the stronger deterrent of injunctive relief. None the less, as you rightly say, using the civil courts to enforce the criminal law is an extremely dangerous exercise. It is, in my view, so dangerous that Parliament alone should sanction it.

The Attorney General's discretion can safely be left with him because he is subject to Parliament's control. In all other cases there should be a strong presumption that when Parliament makes conduct criminal, it is intended that the criminal law alone to be used and that express statutory words, or the clearest possible implication from the statutory language, is needed to displace that presumption.

It would then be for Parliament to decide whether, for example in health and safety legislation, civil in addition to criminal relief should be available. Without such a presumption the law and its application would be, anomalous and obscure.

Yours faithfully,  
SAM C. SILKIN,  
House of Commons,  
April 30.

### Suicide booklet

From Dr Richard Lamerton

Sir, Since Mr Justice Woolf said that there were some circumstances under which the distribution of the euthanasia society's suicide booklet certainly would be a criminal act, why does your editorial (April 29) oppose a court case?

You recommend new legislation. Why? The Suicide Act is plain and simple. Assisting a person to kill himself is criminal because the duty is to alleviate whatever distress is driving him to suicide.

This society would urge the Attorney General to bring a prosecution under the Act at once. Yours sincerely,  
RICHARD LAMERTON,  
Human Rights Society,  
27 Walpole Street, SW3.

### Churchill and Jews

From Mr Oscar Nemon

Sir, Every time there is a political vacuum in the Middle East, as there is at present, and disunity among the Arab leaders, there is an open invitation to Soviet Russia (possibly signed by the PLO) to move in and to reduce them all to slavery.

Sir Winston Churchill pointed out many years ago the ultimate options that will determine the future of this troubled part of the world: either the Arabs and the Jews accept each other, for global reasons, and Jew and Gentile are reconciled in a permanent and mystical way or, as we know, an apocalyptic catastrophe could result.

Churchill understood the beneficial consequences of such a grand reconciliation. Speaking of the hopes of the Jewish people for a homeland, after so many centuries of waiting, he prophesied in 1921 in Jerusalem that the state of Israel "will be realized here, not only for your own good but for the good of the world". Maybe it is not too late to consider how Sir Winston's wisdom might help us today to resolve the conflict in the Middle East by mobilizing the conscience of the world.

I am convinced that his great insight into the "Palestinian problem" came from his own brand of religion - a blending of belief and scepticism. As a deist, he had no difficulty in acknowledging the transcendental meaning of Jerusalem and in appreciating the phenomenon of the Jewish people in the world. He was fond of quoting the saying that "God deals with nations as they deal with the Jews", and there are many who believe that Churchill was granted victory in 1945 because he had championed the Jewish cause consistently since 1906. He said: "You have prayed for

Jerusalem for 2,000 years and you shall have it."

Apart from the cosmic dimension in which he saw the Jewish struggle, he also respected the Jewish contribution to civilization in more finite ways, such as in their abolition of slavery by the institution of the Sabbath. On one occasion he remarked that "We owe to the Jews a system of ethics which, even if it were entirely separated from the supernatural, would be the most precious possession of mankind - wisdom, in fact, the fruits of all other wisdom and learning together."

If Churchill were alive today, I feel sure that he would say that the time had come for mankind to show its gratitude to the Jews for this great bequest in the realm of ethics by a reciprocal generosity - by accepting and coming to terms with Israel and with Jews in every land. Maybe the true meaning of messianism is that we should accept, first of all, the principle of peace in our lives and throughout the world, while waiting for the arrival of a "prince of peace". I can imagine Churchill, with his unique sense of history, proposing that the concept of Jerusalem is so much part of everyone's heritage that it would be most fitting for the United Nations to have its headquarters there. Think how inspiring it might be if the international peacemakers of the future were to look at the whole world from its historic centre - from Jerusalem, with its luminous name of "City of Peace" and its extraordinary status as the focal centre for three world religions, rather than from the edge of the New World!

Yours etc,  
OSCAR NEMON,  
Pleasant Land,  
The Ridgeway,  
Boars Hill,  
Oxford.

### Railway architecture

From Mr Bernard Kaukas

Sir, Charles McKean's description of the Denmark Hill saga (feature, April 25) gives the misleading impression of a reluctant British Rail being dragged along by a local society, and only when the brilliant idea of finding a beneficial use for the restored building was put to them by the society did they agree to treat.

The converse is the truth; from the outset it was made clear to the Camberwell Society that, since there was no operational requirement for the area of the burnt-out premises, it was a *sine qua non* of the exercise that a commercial or community use had to be found for the rebuilt centre pavilion.

With this in mind Jeremy Bennett, the Southwark Environment Trust and British Rail have been working together closely and in full accord to attract the welcome and generous contributions from the Historic Buildings Council and the GLC, which are being matched pound for pound by British Rail.

For the past three years my board has been inviting all interested and responsible authorities and organisations to enter into joint partnership with us to prime the pump of urban renewal in our decaying city centres by cleaning and improving our crumbling Victorian building infrastructure.

We are meeting a growing and enthusiastic response based upon results such as Manchester Victoria and the Salford bridges, and our active long-term involvement with the Manpower Services Commission in the cause of helping the young unemployed. I am confident that Charles McKean might, in retrospect, wish to applaud and encourage such initiatives.

Yours faithfully,  
J. STODDART,  
European representative,  
National Film Board of Canada,  
1 Grosvenor Square, W1,  
April 22.

## Unacceptable face of cable TV

From Mr Walter Hayes

Sir, It takes three days for *The Times* to reach me here in the United States and longer for me to respond by letter. I nevertheless hope that it is not too late for me to comment on Howard Davies's rhetorical question: "Do we really need the BBC?" (feature, April 26).

The fundamental fallacy behind all the arguments advanced by the prophets of cable television is that it would be better than the established system and would also offer a wider choice. Experience in the United States proves that neither is true. New restaurants open up here all the time but the food does not get better or more varied and they are invariably forced to resort to sales promotion and special indigestible offers to keep their tables occupied.

It would be impossible to discover any memorable programme or service that has been created as a result of cable. For the most part cable services consist of movies and while it is pleasant to be spared the constant battering of commercials, this benefit rarely seems worth while. Apart from this, cable fare includes endless sporting contests and news programmes and news itself has become a form of entertainment in which opinion is more relished than fact.

There is no evidence either that the growth of television channels creates better ideas. New networks, scrape barrels to feed the new monsters. Even the old networks could not fill their schedules without the monotony of endless "repeats". There is a finite number of competent television producers, writers and directors. The old faces move from channel to channel and change remains remarkable for its sameness.

Nothing is more fun than pulling down institutions and there may be further joy in savaging the BBC bureaucracy, but not even management consultants can reasonably justify an attack on BBC standards. If some of those engaged in this debate in Britain were able to sample the BBC World Service and its contributions to public broadcasting in this country, and compare it with the rest of the stuff on networks and cable, I suspect they might take a more balanced view of the most respected broadcasting operation in the world.

It is the quality of television that matters and without it choice has no meaning. Yours sincerely,  
WALTER HAYES,  
1341 Glendaloch Circle,  
Ann Arbor,  
Michigan 48104,  
USA,  
April 29.

### Post-coital pill

From Dr J. O. Drife

Sir, Many people (including many doctors) assume that conception is usually followed by pregnancy. This is not the case. Fertile couples having intercourse at the time of ovulation have an 85 per cent chance of conception, but half of these conceptions are normally lost with the next menstruation, and a further 20 per cent in the early weeks of pregnancy.

Failure of implantation is therefore a common process in nature. Its causes are unknown (though many of the lost conceptions are probably abnormal). Post-coital contraception interferes with nature only by making it more likely that this natural process will occur.

I am sorry if these figures add further complexity to the legal debate on this subject. To me they emphasise the impossibility of finding a working definition of "the start of life". Life is a continuum, and although the question of when it begins may vex the armchair theorists, it is mischievous of them to suggest resolving their debate by prosecuting people who are trying - with true Christian charity - to help women in distress.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES OWEN DRIFE,  
University of Leicester,  
School of Medicine,  
Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology,  
Clinical Sciences Building,  
Leicester Royal Infirmary,  
PO Box 65,  
Leicester,  
April 28.

### A woman's place

From Lord Davidson

Sir, It might interest The 300 group (April 28) to know that in the large vote on Tuesday in this House, when the Government was defeated during the committee stage of the Housing and Building Control Bill, of the 278 peers who voted, 31 were peeresses - 11.1 per cent.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVIDSON,  
House of Lords,  
April 28.

### Thought for the day

From Mr H. A. Guy

Sir, I was at first staggered and then fascinated by the heading of the Science report on Page 2 of today's *Times* (April 29) - "Carvings twice as old as thought".

We are familiar with the description of Petra as the "rose-red city, half as old as time" but this is something unprecedented. How old is thought? A new school of philosophy (or anthropology?) seems about to emerge.

Yours hopefully,  
H. A. GUY,  
7 Camden Way,  
Dorchester,  
Dorset,  
April 29.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### BUCKINGHAM PALACE

May 4: The Hon Robert Boscawen, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household) was received in audience by the Queen this morning and presented the Address from the House of Commons to which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to make reply.

The Queen received General Sir Harry Tuzo on relinquishing his appointment as Master Gunner and Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony on assuming the appointment.

His Excellency Monsieur Haman Dicko was received in audience by the Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of his predecessor and his own Letters of Credence as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United Republic of Cameroon to the Court of St James.

His Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the Embassy who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Mr Jean-Hilaire Mbemba Mbemba (First Counsellor), Mr Theophile Kinga (Head of the Cameroon Economic and Commercial Mission in London), Mr Elias Bah Chamfor (Second Counsellor), Mr Peter Choo Fouse (Cultural Counsellor), Mr David Ngila (Treasurer), Mr Samuel Asa (Financial Counsellor), Mr Daniel Dang (First Secretary), Mr Derrick Day (Deputy to the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs), who had the honour of being received by the Queen.

The Duchess of Kent will attend a concert to be given by the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops at Fishmongers' Hall, London, on June 2.

The Gosh ball, in aid of the Hospitals for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, was held at the Park Lane Hotel yesterday.

A memorial service for Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Langley will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at noon today.

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## Kent nurseries take show honours

By Janet Browne, Horticulture Correspondent

Rhododendrons in all their glory predominated at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show in the Old Hall, Westminster. Despite lack of space, fewer competitive classes and a restricted number of exhibits, there are more exhibitors than usual and the quality of blooms is superb.

In the trade section, which contains a number of exhibitors showing a wide variety of plants, the only gold medal of the show, also the Rothschild Challenge Cup for the best non-competitive group of rhododendrons and azaleas, have been awarded to Reuther's Nurseries, of Keston, Kent.

This firm has a particularly fine display of rhododendrons, underplanted with azaleas. There are excellent examples of 'Princess Anne', greenish yellow, down to the interesting 'Alison Johnston', green in bud opening to pink; 'Duchess of Portland', white; 'Mayday', bright scarlet; and a beautiful bush of 'Earl of Athlone', crimson.

Other exhibitors of spring flowering plants include Mrs J. Abel

Smith, of Letty Green, Hertfordshire, showing many varieties of daffodils, including new seedlings; Richard Cawthorne, of London, with a delightful display of part of his collection of old and new violas; and C. S. Lockyer, of Bristol, with a very fine selection of old and new varieties of fuchsias; and Three Counties Nurseries, of Bridport, exhibiting fragrant and colourful hybrid garden pinks.

The following plants received awards from the committee:

First class certificate: *Rhododendron 'Bleu'*, shades of pink, from the Crown Estate Commissioners, Great Park, Windsor. (Award of merit: *R. 'Savonius'* (L. medialis), greenish yellow, from W. E. Th. Ingwersen, of East Grinstead; *Milvina* Robert Strass, 'Snow White', white, yellow and purple markings, from Stonehurst Nurseries, Ardingley, *Diogenes* (L. bursata), pink, and *Townsendii* (L. bursata), pink and red, both from the Director, The Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Wilsonia* Urupap, 'Mont Millais', dark red, marked

brown, from Mr E. E. Young, of St Helier, Jersey; *Rhododendron calceolatum* riparium, purple, from Gendrick Gardens, of Perth; 'Candy Floss', pink, from the Crown Estate Commissioners, Great Park, Windsor; and *R. 'Wendy X R. mackintosh'* (subject to application of a clonal name), yellow, from Mr D. F. Booth, of Amman.

Excellent exhibits confronted the judges in the competitive classes of rhododendrons. Anne Countess of Ross and the National Trust, of Handcross, Sussex, won first prize and the Lionel de Rothschild Challenge Cup for eight species with *Rhododendron cinnabarinum*, *R. venator*, *R. aspidaleum*, *R. frutescens*, *R. arboreum*, *R. 'Rossum'*, *R. vernicatum*, *R. arizelum*, and *R. 'Lionel de Rothschild'*. They also won a number of other prizes.

The McLaren Challenge Cup for one species was awarded to Mr R. S. Clarke, of Haywards Heath, for a cross of *R. 'Savonius'* and *R. 'Wendy X R. mackintosh'*. He received a number of awards also in other classes, as did the National Trust for

Scotland. Bridick Castle, Isle of Arran, which received a number of first prizes, also the Rosa Stevenson Challenge Cup for an excellent spray of the species *R. cubitii*.

First prize in the class for eight hybrid rhododendrons went to Hydon Nurseries, of Godalming, which showed 'J.B. Stevenson', 'Georgie', 'Queen of Hearts', 'Winfield', 'Fred Rose', General Eric Harrison, 'Caroline de Zoete', and 'Fulbrook'.

In this same class Mr Edmund L. de Rothschild, of Ebury, near Southampton, showed an interesting non-competitive exhibit of eight hybrids of *R. 'Fortune'* (*R. sinogrande* X *R. 'falcatum'*), illustrating variations in colour and form.

Mr de Rothschild won first prize for the classes of three sprays and three trusses of hybrids with 'Queen of Hearts', 'Fortune Churchill', 'Lionel de Rothschild', 'Eleonor' and 'Aurora', as well as a number of other awards in the hybrid section. The show is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

### Luncheon

#### City Livery Club

The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were the guests of honour at the annual city luncheon of the City Livery Club yesterday. Mr Harold Gould, president, was in the chair. The Rev Alan Tanner said grace. The speakers were the chairman, the Lord Mayor, Mr Jack E. Neary, vice-president, and the Sheriff.

### Receptions

Windsor Eton and District Royal Warrant Holders Association

The annual president's reception of Windsor Eton and District Royal Warrant Holders Association was held at the Guildhall, Windsor, last night, under the presidency of Mr Maurice Lidstone. The guests included: The Mayor and Mayoress of Windsor, Mr and Mrs Victor Wilson, Mayor and Mrs John Faulkner, Mr and Mrs Robert Wharmston, Mr and Mrs J. Tinsley, Mr and Mrs G. H. Franklin and the Rev David and Mrs Grimston.

Institute of Measurement and Control

Mr T. P. Flanagan, president of the Institute of Measurement and Control, was host at a reception given yesterday at the Royal Institution after he had delivered his presidential address.

### Dinners

Electronic Engineering Association

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was the guest of honour at the annual dinner of the Electronic Engineering Association held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday and responded to the toast to the guests made by Mr Tom Mayer, president of the association.

Royal Society of Medicine

Sir Ronald and Lady Gibson were the principal guests at the annual dinner of the Royal Society of Medicine held at 1 Wimpole Street last night. Dr T. D. Whitel, section president, and Mrs Whitel were the hosts.

### Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company

The Master of the Stationers' and Newspaper Makers' Company, Mr Peter Cox, the Upper Wardens, Mr Christopher Rivington, and the Under Warden, Mr Laurence Viney, entertained guests at a lively dinner held at Stationers' Hall yesterday to celebrate the granting of the Charter in May 1557. Sir Sir Peter Cox, the Upper Warden, was in the chair. The guests included: Mr Laurence Viney, the Under Warden, Mr Gavan Bunn, the Master and the Clerk, Colonel Alexander Rubens were the speakers.

Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers

The Master of the Company of Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers, Mr Norman Harding, presided at the master's dinner held at Guildhall last night, accompanied by his Wardens Mr Bryan E. Toye, Mr R. W. E. Payne and Mr Richard Thorpe. Among those present were: The Recorder of London, the Chief Constable, the President of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, the Master of the Bench, the President of the City Livery Club, Mr Douglas Duncan, Mr Rodney FitzGerald and the Rev Richard Parry.

### ISIS scholarships 1983

National ISIS (Independent Schools Information Service) have made the following awards, to enable pupils to continue their studies in the sixth forms of independent schools, are sponsored jointly by the ISIS Trust and the Save and Prosper Educational Trust.

Mr B. J. Fielding and Miss D. L. Payne

The engagement is announced between Bruce Jon, only son of Mr Toby Fieldman, of Vancouver, Canada, and Mrs Lillian Turner, of Hampstead, London, and Daryl Louise, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Benjamin Payne of Fairways, Queens Park, Bournemouth.

### Birthdays today

Sir Charles Fletcher-Cooke, QC, MP, 89; Sir Victor Garland, 99; General Sir Charles Harrington, 73; Sir Brian Hayes, 54; Major-General W. M. Hutton, 71; Dr Hugh Jolly, 65; Air Commodore, 64; Major-General, 61; Lord Maclean, 67; Air Marshall Sir Lawrence Pender, 64; Lady Plowden, 73; Sir Gordon Richards, 79; Dr C. T. V. Surberland, 78; Mr Ronald Utiger, 57; Mr Gerard Young, 73.

### Portsmouth Grammar School

The governors of Portsmouth Grammar School announce that Mr Anthony Evans, head of modern languages and humanities at Dulwich College, has been appointed headmaster in succession to Mr David Richards, who becomes Principal of the Braithall Hall Trust in September.

### Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Leon Le Besque was christened Charlotte Elaine Jones on April 24, 1983, by the Rev W. Prince at Esch Methodist Church.



A new portrait of Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, commissioned by the Benchers of Gray's Inn and painted by George J. D. Bruce, which will be exhibited at the annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, Mall Galleries, The Mall, London, from May 12 to May 28.

## Farmer appeals to Europe over route of motorway

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

A farmer appealed to the European Court of Human Rights yesterday for redress against British transport planning policy which threatens to cut his land in half with a motorway.

Mr Terence Holloway protested in his petition that the present system amounted to "cosmetic democracy".

Mr Andrew Shaw, Mr Holloway's solicitor, explained his case at a press conference in Oxford yesterday. He said that Mr Holloway was in London, and would not be available to speak to reporters. Both men are members of Friends of the Earth, which is boycotting the public inquiry about government plans to extend the M40 from Oxford to Birmingham.

Mr Shaw refused to confirm that Mr Holloway was the farmer who had offered a field in the path of the motorway to be broken into thousands of

tiny freehold plots for sale all over the world. He also refused to identify Mr Holloway as the owner of a second field earmarked for a similar sale because the first sale has been oversubscribed.

The sales are meant to foil the Government's plan to make purchase orders for land on which it wants to build a motorway. The Government must take all reasonable steps to find every owner.

Mr Shaw explained that Mr Holloway had bought the remote farm between the villages of Fenott and Murcott as a refuge from his business in Oxford. He did not know at the time of the purchase in 1979 that a motorway might go through it.

The Department of Transport has admitted that Mr Holloway's holding will suffer more than any other of the 100

farms in the path of the route chosen for the M40 by ministers.

Mr Joseph Weston, a member of the Oxfordshire branch of Friends of the Earth, explained that there were two campaigns against the motorway. One was to use field sales to force the Government to choose a new route for the 11-mile Osmoor section which would avoid the Berwood Forest butterfly reserve.

The other campaign was meant to change the motorway planning system by winning a ruling from the European Court that Mr Holloway had been denied natural justice.

Mr Weston explained that ministers who proposed motorways also decided where to put them. "The secretaries of state for transport and the environment are judges in their own cause", he argued.

## OBITUARY

### SIR RICHARD LE GALLAIS

#### Former Chief Justice of Aden

Sir Richard (Lyle) Le Gallais, the last Chief Justice of Aden, died suddenly at his home on April 29. He was 67.

He was born in St. Helier, Jersey, a member of an old Island family. He qualified at the Middle Temple and was called to the Bar in his absence, having been commissioned into the Northumberland Fusiliers at the beginning of the last war. He volunteered for service in West Africa and was attached to the Gold Coast Regiment and fought in Burma. At the end of the war he joined the Judge Advocates Department and was appointed President of a War Crimes Tribunal in Singapore.

He returned to Jersey having married Juliette Forsyth and moved to South Africa. After a short time the Colonial Service appointed him Resident Magistrate in Nairobi and Mombasa. He transferred to the Legal Department and as Crown Counsel was responsible for a number of successful prosecutions during the Mau Mau uprising.

His experience of the administration of justice during counter insurgency operations

was of great benefit during the latter part of his next appointment as Chief Justice in Aden.

As the strategic and commercial importance of the Colony increased, the Bar became more active. In addition to his outstanding quality of fairness, Sir Richard was gifted with foresight. He had predicted Aden's future and ensured the building of new Law Courts in Crater and had taken great pains to ensure a thorough legal grounding for his Arab Magistrates.

The teamwork and spirit that was created under his leadership ensured that it was business as usual during the difficult times of 1964-67. This was a vital factor that enhanced the legal standing of the Armed Forces during the emergency.

When Aden was handed over, his career changed direction to the Office of the Industrial Tribunals, and he became a Regional Chairman in Bristol.

A quiet man, devoted to his family, his creed was to attain perfection in all justice according to Law. He leaves his widow and two sons.

### WING CDR E. W. ANDERSON

D. H. S. writes: The death on April 21 of Wing Commander E. W. Anderson, OBE, DFC, AFC, should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Not only was he one of the most distinguished navigators in the Royal Air Force (he was navigating officer of the Pathfinder, navigator of Anies I on its flight over the North Pole and of the aircraft which flew through the atomic cloud at Woomera) but he was an outstanding creative thinker and expositor of the principles and philosophy of navigation.

His ability to isolate basic principles from the technicalities of orthodox treatments, coupled with his flair for vivid presentation, enabled him to visualize, and describe, the practical applications of those principles.

His early work is contained in *The Principles of Navigation* (1965), largely based on his presidential address to the (now Royal) Institute of Navigation in 1960.

He was senior navigator in the RAF until his retirement (for health reasons) in 1955. Thereafter he wrote and lectured widely on almost all branches of navigation. Of his many specific contributions two may be mentioned: his uncon-

ventional treatment of errors made navigators think, and encouraged the development of more sophisticated techniques; his experience of education (he was the headmaster of a school in 1939) led him to the conviction that navigation is a valuable subject as an educational discipline.

He further developed his philosophy that navigation is a discipline in its own right, and he aimed at showing the essential unity of all forms of navigation by animals - including the human animal.

He described some of his ideas in the 1981 Duke of Edinburgh's lecture to the RIN; and it is apposite that his latest book, published on April 28, should be on *Animals as Navigators*, a fascinating study illustrating this theme with comprehensive descriptions of great sensitivity.

He received world-wide recognition for his work, particularly the award of the Gold Medal and Honorary Membership of the Royal Institute of Navigation and the Superior Achievement Award of the US Institute of Navigation; but his inspiration, arising from his enthusiasm and originality, will long remain as a tribute to a fertile and delightful person.

### MR F. C. de SARAM

Mr F. C. ("Derek") de Saram, who died in Colombo on April 11 aged 70, was one of Ceylon's outstanding cricketers. He also became politically prominent when, in January 1962, he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for conspiring to bring down the government of the day.

Going up to Oxford from Royal College, Colombo in 1933, he was the first Ceylonese to win a cricket Blue, playing against Cambridge at Lords in 1934 and 1935. Although he scored 83 in 1935, the crowd of 10,000 rising to him according to Wisden, the innings for which he is best remembered is his 128 for Oxford against the Australians in 1934.

In that year he scored over 1000 runs for the University at an average of 50, including a hundred in his first First-Class match.

On MCC's next two visits to Ceylon, en route for Australia, de Saram was behind bars. During the second of them S. C. Griffith, who had played for Cambridge against de Saram at Lords in 1935, and who was managing MCC, and Colin Cowdrey went to see him. De Saram had put on his Harlequin tie for the occasion and when his visitors left they were told by the prison governor that when de Saram's time came for release discipline among the inmates would suffer. On and off the field he was a formidable opponent.

### MR PETER DUNBAR

Peter Dunbar, who died suddenly on April 29, had a distinguished career in many areas of publishing.

Born in 1929, he started as a very talented painter, studying at Cambridge, but soon took to graphic design, working in France and Switzerland before returning to England, and making illustrations for various publications including the *Financial Times*.

In 1959 he became, and was until 1977, Art Director of *The Economist*, whose covers and general appearance he revolutionized, a way which was undoubtedly very influential in its phenomenal rise in circulation during those years.

He also played a leading part in the boom in part-work publications, having a crucial

personal responsibility, both in conception and design, of the enormously successful *History of the Second World War* published by Purnell's in 1966, and in many ensuing successes in this field.

With two partners he founded Matthews, Miller, Dunbar a publishing house devoted to purely visual books, which though short lived, produced such minor classics as *The English Sunrise* and *Monet at Giverny*. He was also Design Consultant to many publications including *The Spectator* and *The New Statesman*.

Throughout his life, his unique combination of gentleness, humor and conviviality made and kept him a host of friends. They will mourn him deeply, as will his family.

### PROF ABRAHAM SACHS

Abraham Sachs, the eminent Assyriologist, died on April 22, aged 69.

For nearly thirty years, as Professor of the History of Mathematics in Brown University, Rhode Island, he specialized with O. Neugebauer, in the difficult field of Babylonian mathematics and astronomy. His *Mathematical Cuneiform*

Texts, *Little Babylonian Arithmetical and Related Texts*, many articles, highlighted his pre-hellenistic advances in these subjects. He will be missed by colleagues worldwide whom he taught and encouraged and will be remembered by many others for his lively contributions to symposia on the subject.

### ABDELFAHATTAH ABOUTALEB

Abdelfattah Aboutaleb, who was world squash champion for three years running from 1963 to 1965, has died in Lewisham at the age of 44.

Aboutaleb, who was Egyptian, was regarded as one of the finest stroke players the game has known, with the ability to make unexpected and startling

shots. He was Egyptian champion from 1955 to 1966 and won the British open title from 1963 to 1965. But he had a tendency to overweigh, and this told against him when he was defeated by Jonah Barrington in 1966.

After retiring from competitive squash Aboutaleb lived in this country, where he coached.

Sir John Renwick, who died on April 24 in Sheffield at the age of 81, was appointed JP for Derbyshire in 1958 and was President of the Law Society.

Rear-Admiral John Beeson Stigwick, CB, who died on April 28 at the age of 91, was formerly Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty.

## Balloon in space race

Two British-based balloonists who plan to fly to the edge of space are in a race with a US team.

Mr Michael Kendrick, aged 36, and Mr Per Lindstrand, aged 34, hope to make a flight in July to 80,000ft, a world record for a hot air balloon. Mr Lindstrand said yesterday that they have heard an American team planned a similar flight in August or September, "but we are ahead of them".

The pressurized capsule in which they will make the flight was unveiled in Birmingham yesterday. It is made from aircraft alloy and will be propelled by a 200ft balloon at a

rate of 4,000 feet a minute. A height of 100,000ft is regarded as being true space, but there are atmospheric changes above 30,000ft which would make it virtually impossible for a hot air balloon to go higher.

Details of the burners, which have been designed by Mr Lindstrand at his factory in Oswestry, Shropshire, with help from several British universities and experts, are being kept secret.

The take-off point has yet to be decided. The £2m project is being supported by the National Dairy Council.

### Millfield School

The following have been awarded music scholarships at Millfield School from September.

Brody School, Somerset, 1st Prize, £157.986; St. Andrew's School, 2nd Prize, £157.986; St. Andrew's School, 3rd Prize, £157.986.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Viscount Ridley, to be Lord-Lieutenant of Northumberland from January 1, 1984, in succession to the Duke of Northumberland, FRs, who will be retiring.

## Two victims of a severe winter

Two species of British bird, the kingfisher and the grey wagtail, were particularly badly affected by the severe winter of 1981-82, according to a report to be published today.

The British Trust for Ornithology (BTO), celebrating its fiftieth anniversary today, refers in its newsletter to a "kingfisher crash" a drop in the population by 64 per cent, detected and reported by 120 monitors checking rivers and canals in Britain and Northern Ireland last year.

The wagtail population was reduced by about 60 per cent.

The figures are not disastrous because the kingfisher has two and sometimes three breeding periods a year, and a harsh winter can be compensated for over four to five years. Two or three bad winters in a row could mean a depression in numbers for 10 to 15 years.

Mr Chris Mead, head of the trust's ringing and migration section, said it did mean,



The kingfisher: 64 per cent fall in numbers.



# Pensions

The trend towards earlier retirement makes pensions an increasingly important subject.

The National Association of Pension Funds today begins its diamond jubilee conference at Brighton. Margaret Drummond reports.

As delegates to the National Association of Pension Funds' Diamond Jubilee conference sit down at the Metropole Hotel in Brighton today they cannot complain about 1983 being a dull year.

There has been some radical thinking about pensions from the right as well as the perennial suggestions from the left. Change is in the air. The Government is seriously thinking about the possibility of giving individuals freedom of choice in pensions. It is studying recommendations that the earnings related part of the state scheme could be privatized. It has pressed the pension funds to do something about the plight of early leavers and it is considering important new legislation to cover pensions, currently somewhat inadequately covered by trust law.

Attempts are also being made to set up for the first time an independent, low cost advice and arbitration service for employees, many of whom seem totally bewildered when faced with decisions about their pensions - for many the largest investment they will make in their lives.

By far the most fascinating of the current debates is on individual choice in pension schemes - the do-it-yourself pension as it has been swiftly dubbed. Many people have to join an occupational pension scheme as a condition of employment. In theory this seems fair considering the background to pensions in this country.

Until 20 years ago membership of pension schemes was largely voluntary, with the result that many workers faced the prospect of retirement without a proper pension, often relying on *ex gratia* payments by their employers or, more often, state benefits.

The philosophy behind the pensions upheaval of the mid-1970s was that everyone should have something decent to retire on. Occupational pensions expanded as many more employees found themselves members of schemes for the first

time - with the pleasant prospect of benefits superior to what they would get under the new state scheme.

Just over a month ago it was revealed that the Treasury was examining how the individual could best be allowed to do his or her own thing in pensions. Undoubtedly the main philosophical thrust has come from the Government, and in particular Mrs Thatcher's belief in freedom of choice for the individual. But such a change also meets some of the practical drawbacks of occupational pension schemes.

It overcomes the most serious pitfall for many - the fact that anyone who changes jobs during his working life will be penalised. Most pension

## Some hard thinking needed about tax

schemes work to a two-thirds of final salary formula - that being the maximum allowed under the tax rules. In practice only a small percentage of workers in private industry stand to get this generous amount. Most people change jobs several times, and each time, under present practice, they face a pension loss.

If an early leaver controlled his own pension destiny throughout his career there would be no loss as a result of changing jobs. But do-it-yourself pensions are not without pitfalls. No one, least of all a government with an eagle eye on public spending, wants to go back to the days of people ending up reliant on the state in their old age.

Clearly there must be some stiff rules and regulations about making sure the individual puts something away for old age, and that at least some of it (a half is contemplated) goes into approved investments.

There has to be some hard thinking about the tax situation - at the moment employees are

allowed to put up to 15 per cent of their earnings into occupational pension schemes, compared with the 17 per cent "net relevant earnings" permitted the self-employed. For the former, eventual benefits are restricted at present to the two-thirds, for the latter there is no such cut-off point. All these aspects need to be looked at carefully.

On a broader level, the idea is attractive both to those who resent the compulsory nature of occupational pension schemes and those who feel that the way to economic prosperity is to turn everyone into capitalists. Although half the pension contribution might go into "approved" investments the other half might be used for more entrepreneurial ventures - dear to the heart of Mrs Thatcher and her advisers.

It is also thought that individuals could get the scent of the profit motive in their nostrils if they were responsible for their own pensions. This would be good for the whole economy.

That at any rate is the theory - in practice it would bring great problems for the occupational pension schemes, who now subsidize the pensions of their older employees through the contributions of their younger members and early leavers.

While the idea of do-it-yourself pensions might well get bogged down in the mire of practical difficulties the pension funds, almost certainly face the prospect of new legislation - probably within the next year.

It is well over a year since Professor Jim Gower at the Department of Trade pointed out that the pensions industry was one of the least regulated sectors of the investment business. The initial response from the National Association of Pension Funds was muted hostility, but this year, with the Government apparently committed to legislation after extensive discussions and the prospect of a Green Paper before the autumn, it will



debate the possible contents of a new Pension Fund Act.

This is now expected to be less than a radical sweep, more of a tidying up and improvement in trust law relating to pension funds, plus, perhaps most important of all, making the funds more accountable to their members.

In principle, the NAPF supports the Occupational Pensions Board recommendations for fuller disclosure, the provision to members of regular information such as annual reports and accounts and changes in the law which would make everyone concerned with running the pension scheme answerable to members.

Any new act would be hotly debated on all sides. A few months ago the TUC produced its suggestions, among them demands for union (not member) representation on boards of trustees, and rather grandiose plans for the formation of a National Investment Bank to take up to £1,000m of pension fund money a year to support expansion of industry and jobs.

While these plans are unlikely to find much support among pension fund members, let alone the managers who control the money, no one in

the pension fund industry can afford to ignore the growing fashion for some form of social accountability both from right and left.

The left may well support Mr Arthur Scargill's opposition to the investment of pension fund contributions abroad (now around 13 per cent of the total). But equally the present government is eager to listen to any plans to harness the pension fund treasure chest to reviving inner city areas, providing jobs and housing as well as capital, particularly for small businesses.

The Brighton conference may well produce a partial solution to one of the main problems of pensions - maintaining their real value. In the public sector pensions are index linked, but there is no such generous tradition in the private sector, which simply could not afford to make such an open-ended commitment.

Some companies do now guarantee a small - usually no more than 3 or 4 per cent - annual. But there is no specific obligation.

Many people, especially early leavers, have seen their pensions fall massively behind inflation.

The change to a state earnings-related pension scheme, introduced in April 1978, heralded a new era in pension provision in the United Kingdom. But despite the plan of ensuring that all employed people would qualify for a pension based on their earnings, instead of just those who were part of a company pension, there remain substantial anomalies and outright faults in the system.

One of the most basic deficiencies is that the scheme does nothing to help pensioners already retired in 1978. In addition, the Civil Service was unable to come up with a way to include the self-employed so they were left out completely, forced to fend for themselves. Another major gap in the scheme is that the state scheme's pension formula only takes account of earnings up to a ceiling of about one and half times national average earnings.

The present limit is £235 a week and earnings above this limit do not qualify for the state pension. The result is that if your earnings are higher than the ceiling, the state pension is a lower percentage of salary.

Another problem concerns those who are now nearing retirement age, now 65 for a man and 60 for a woman. The scheme provides an earnings-related pension of 1/80th of earnings for each year of contributions with the best years to count on a revalued basis. But it is only the years since April 1978 that count and although intermediate amounts are payable for those who do not build up their full potential entitlement to additional pension until April 1998, people retiring now still receive little more than the basic pension.

The scheme is based on a contributions test which means paying in for 90 per cent of working life and although periods of working abroad, taking a degree or just dropping out may be included the only allowable gaps - periods when it is considered contributions have been made although they have not actually been paid - are during registered sickness, unemployment or during invalidity or maternity benefit. So it is still possible for employees who pass the test for a lot less than 90 per cent of the working life to get no basic pension at all.

Other problems concern women specifically because although married women may claim a pension on her husband's record if she does not have enough contributions of her own, she must have reached pensionable age and retired when she makes her claim. And while widows, aged over 40 at the time of the husband's death, may claim a pension based on the husband's contributions widows are only eligible to claim on the wife's record if both parties were at pensionable

## RETIREMENT

# The snags in the state scheme: what do you get?

age when she died and he has retired anyway.

Divorced women are only able to claim on their former husband's contributions for the years before the marriage ended and on remarriage, any claim on the former husband's contributions ceases.

Another major criticism of the state scheme is the lack of a lump sum payment on retirement or at death if the contributor is still working. This is because the system was designed to be an income replacement scheme when an employee can no longer provide for him or herself and spouse and there is no facility for commuting part of the pension for a lump sum.

This is in contrast with company schemes which provide lump sums on death while working and allow employees to convert part of the pension into a tax free lump sum.

A third component of the state scheme is the graduated pension. This is only for people who were at least 18 and employed between 1961 and 1975 and who earned more than £9 a week during that time. The scheme has now been abandoned but past contributions are still rewarded with a small pension, and although it has been increased in line with rising prices after April 1978, the maximum benefit for a man is under £4 a week and just over £3 for a woman and most people receive considerably less than these amounts.

At the same time as the additional pension scheme was introduced in 1978 employers who already ran occupational pension schemes could either join the new state scheme or contract out allowing the occupational scheme to perform the same function as the state's additional pension.

These contracted out employees pay lower National Insurance contributions but the employer's scheme has to be at least as good as the additional scheme provided by the state. The main difference is that the employer is not expected to foot

the difference between the benefits and the increase in prices so the state pays the inflation increases to the pension after retirement. These schemes often provide other benefits such as long term sickness pay and payments on death for example as well as pension for a surviving spouse or dependents.

In spite of all the good intentions behind the erection of the improved state scheme there remains a fundamental problem and that is how will they be paid in 50 years time? As the number of pensioners increases in relation to the number of contributors, the state will have to cope with the increased burden of payment. The Institute of Fiscal Studies has already said that insufficient consideration was given to the long term cost when the state scheme was extended five years ago and even the Chancellor of the Exchequer has admitted that we have locked ourselves into providing benefits without making the economic adjustments necessary to sustain them.

The 1981 report of the Scott committee which looked at the extra value of index-linked public service pensions highlighted some of the problems, and the differences between the private sector provision where inflation eats into the provision and the public sector whose beneficiaries are hoping that index linking will not be abolished.

The other bugbear, inflation, may disappear but it has never been considered safe when making social policy decisions in the recent past to assume that it will.

According to some estimates the present arrangement between the state and occupational pension schemes will mean that total expenditure on pensions will represent 30-35 per cent of total wages and salaries in 50 years time, and this figure could go even higher, compared with about 17 per cent today.

Ultimately the question of provision turns on employment, not just the overall economy, for while the trend continues of expansion down the technology path the result could either be a smaller and diminishing workforce or a return to full employment in new industries. If the latter happens, schemes will have to be changed to cope with the number of people who transfer during their working life from one system to another.

And in the former case a rethink will have to be made to ensure a livelihood for those whose working lives are curtailed, or even shared for a greater part of their careers.

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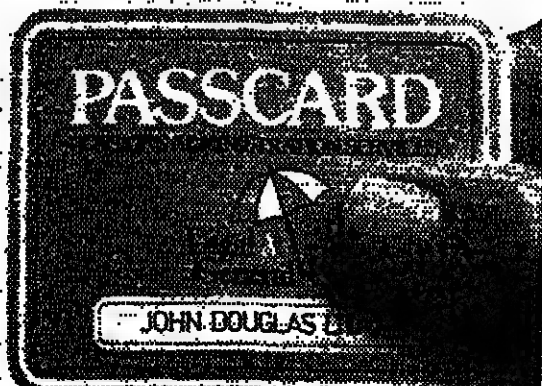
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During the last year some of the benefits incorporated in directors' contracts have come under fire: the most notable have been golden handshakes and golden parachute provisions when a board member arranges for substantial compensation in the event of loss of office, as well as facilities for cheap home loans.

But executive pensions, often described as "a nice perk if you can get it", have remained outside the orbit of envy and although the recession's effect on companies in the private sector has contributed to a slowing down in executive pension business, the schemes largely remain attractive and are still expanding.

The growth in the business has been during the last years since controlling directors have been allowed to join a company pension scheme. Before that they had to use provisions designed for the self-employed. And the key to the executive pension business has been its tax efficiency whereby shareholders have been able to take money out of the business as well as the opportunity to give executives better

benefits in retirement than other employees.

Controlling directors may still choose between a personal pension or a self-employed plan or an executive scheme but the benefits are calculated in different ways. Both the employer's contributions (and employee's if he or she contributes) under the executive scheme are fully tax deductible. Thus the employees can get tax relief at the highest rate of income tax, excluding the investment income surcharge. The benefit for the employer means that in the case of a company tax relief comes out of corporation tax and for an individual at the highest rate of tax again.

Under an executive scheme the contributions are invested in a fund which is tax free on its income from investments or deposits and free from capital gains tax and these allowances are in turn passed on to the beneficiary. The benefits may also be paid either as a tax free cash sum on retirement or as a pension which is regarded as earned income and not subject to investment income surcharge. Also if the employee dies while still working any lump sum benefit can be paid so it is too free of capital transfer tax.

Besides the tax incentive of these schemes changing patterns in management as well as the

## EXECUTIVE CHOICE

## Going one better than a golden handshake

state pension scheme have brought about these developments. The British Institute of Management reported recently that in 1975 managers had changed jobs on average three times by the time they were between 35 and 39 compared with an average of just once 30 years ago. And it is reckoned that by the time today's managers retire only one in 10 of them will have stayed with a single employer throughout their career.

But despite these changes pension schemes are still heavily biased in favour of the executive who stays with the same company all his working life. On top of this the more mobile manager may end up earning more than his more conservative counterpart and yet retire on a substantially smaller pension because of the inability to transfer his pension as he moves jobs.

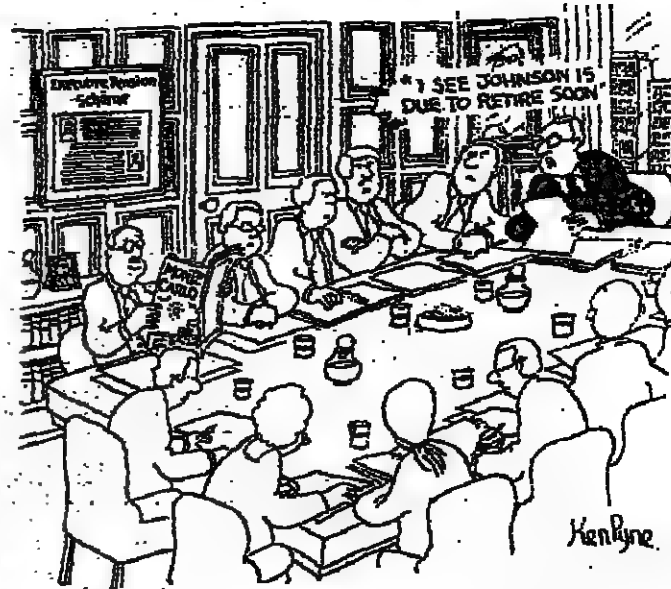
One estimate is that an employee who changes jobs once in his working life receives 60 per cent of the benefits of those who stay with one employer. The Occupational Pensions Board which looked at some of the problems in 1981 has been attacked for "simply nibbling" at the problem with a recommendation that reserved pensions should be improved at the rate of 5 per cent a year. The Inland Revenue's superannuation

funds office has been criticised for adhering to the notion that the proper basis for pensions calculations is 1/60 of final salary for each year of service and that no person should have more than two thirds of final salary as a pension.

As a result some schemes are available which an executive can take with him to the next job, allowing him to negotiate the level of contribution to a centralized trust which is Inland Revenue approved and allows the relevant tax concessions.

The executive's own contribution must not exceed 15 per cent of his salary and the rate of interest credited to the fund is at least equal to the Building Society Association's recommended mortgage rate at the time. But even these few schemes are not so far entirely successful since most companies will not regard any single executive as so vital that they will want to take over an existing pension scheme from another employer.

A more pertinent benefit of executive schemes is the flexibility they offer at retirement, when the individual has a much clearer idea of his or her requirements. A scheme which incorporates a widow's pension may be of little use if the male executive is already widowed at retirement. In other cases where



the scheme is for the small businessman the company may not be able to afford a great deal.

Just as in any other form of investment there are risks with the policies on the market and it is important for the individual to investigate the level of risk tolerated in search of higher returns and the extent that the risks are borne by the policyholder. Several quotations should always be sought and the efficiency of a company may be measured by its ability to handle such queries as well as whether its benefits are realistically tied to its budget.

Controlling directors are among those who have the greatest need for effective tax planning because although there has been a substantial reduction in the higher rate bands following the 1979 budget a 10 per cent salary increase today for a £25,000 a year executive would net about £1,250 if tax is paid at the 50 per cent rate.

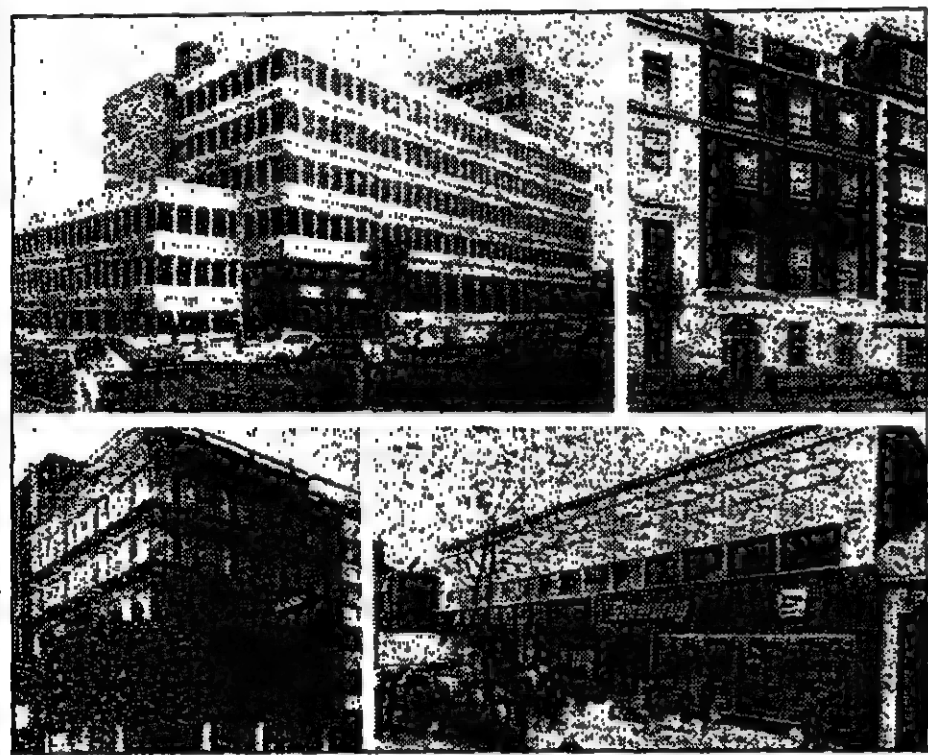
Applied as a yearly premium to a pension plan, the retirement benefits could be substantially better than the salary increase.

A further attraction where owners of companies are concerned are loanbacks from the insurance company against the security of the policy or the pension fund itself for business development although these schemes should be only considered most prudently. Personal loans under pension plans to directors, the subject of hot debate recently, are another factor worth considering in executive pension plans.

The problem is whether or not they contravene the Companies Act 1980 and some of the major insurance companies have opposing views of the legislation although a few are now offering them, including Crown Life, Legal & General and Hambro.

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## PERSONAL PENSIONS

## What's best for the self-employed

Jane Austen must have had a secret admiration for an insurance salesman. "People always live forever," she wrote in *Sense and Sensibility*, "where there is any annuity to be paid to them... an annuity is a very serious business: it comes over and over every year, and there is no getting rid of it."

Such sentiments are of considerable help in marketing self-employed pension policies, especially since when the annuity is to be paid by an insurance company, the worry is that it will be paid for too short a time.

And in the last two or three years, insurance companies have enjoyed spectacular growth in the market for self-employed pensions - particularly welcome when many company pension funds have become self-administered, and withdrawn their assets from insurance company management.

Another boost was provided in 1981 by big relaxations in Inland Revenue restraints on the level of contributions which could attract tax relief. There is now the opportunity to use unexploited tax reliefs for up to seven previous years in some circumstances. And for older people up to 32.5 per cent of net relevant income will rank for tax relief - provided the policyholder can afford it.

After marketing to the self-employed, some insurers are trying to encourage employees to leave company pension schemes and convert to self-employed policies. It is possible therefore that the extraordinary growth in self-employed pension business will be maintained.

The position of the employed and self-employed reflects a complete reversal of the advice offered only a few years ago. If you had the chance, membership of a company pension scheme was the best value for money. Usually indexed-linked, with the employer picking up any unforeseen financial tabs, enjoying economies of scale, and suffering low (if any) commissions, company pension schemes seemed ideal. But even angels have feet of clay; and for many highly mobile executives, and less mobile but redundancy-prone staff, the benefits have proved somewhat of a chimera.

The drawbacks of company schemes have been highlighted now that the range of self-

employed pensions has improved so dramatically. As before, of course, insurance companies offer a wide variety of investment opportunities, including non-profit, with-profit and unit-linked contracts, like any other form of saving.

But the last year has also seen the introduction of complex schemes attempting to provide "self-administered" status to schemes for the self-employed. Difficulties were encountered, but the more balanced schemes today offer such inducements as "loanbacks" (allowing policyholders to borrow back up to 15 times their annual premiums, albeit usually secured on an asset) and even "self-managed" schemes where an insurance company appoints a policyholder to manage his own contributions. Politically these schemes are likely to prove ever more attractive, with their connotations of "self-help" implications of entrepreneurial venture capital investment and compliance with the philosophy that "small is beautiful".

It is reasonable to suppose therefore that genuinely self-administered schemes for the self-employed, avoiding the problems of commission, high expense loadings and Department of Trade investment restrictions on insurance companies will be available soon. It may be that even company pension schemes will follow the route of the big funds, and decide to give members the opportunity to manage their own contributions and those contributions made on their behalf - but it would be a mistake to assume that insurance companies will attract the business lost to pension funds.

The funds will indubitably reconstruct their rules - the contributions could go elsewhere, since monopoly will not be encouraged.

For those who choose conventional insurance policies considerable guidance is needed. First, alternatives should be examined. Partnership annuities, less popular than before, should be seriously considered. They offer not only cash-flow benefits but significant capital transfer and gains tax advantages, and they can now be index-linked. There are friendly society schemes; there is even the chance to set up an occupational (company) pension scheme for a partner who is

continued on page IV

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## NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## Still showing its mettle

Sixty years ago a group of pension fund managers gathered together in what is now London Transport's head office to inaugurate a new association. That meeting is being celebrated by the pension fund industry this week, as the group grew into the National Association of Pension Funds. Although this was the formal beginning of the association, it had already shown its mettle. Its founder members had been at the forefront of those seeking income tax relief for superannuation funds. The lobby started in 1917, made such progress that by 1921 its requirements were incorporated in the Finance Act of that year.

The pension fund managers' intention was, as it is still, to have an association which could act to protect and develop the pension fund movement. The group at that first formal meeting in January, 1923, were by no means as great in numbers, funds or members as that in Brighton this week. But it was drawn from an impressively wide range of industries. The *Times* pension fund manager was there, as were representatives of Cunard, and other shipping groups, Bourneville, English Sewing Cotton, Manchester Corporation, and other public service bodies. The leading light was a Mr John Mitchell of the Omnibus, Railway and Equipment Company.

In 1983 the association members manage around £90,000m, and those funds cover around 93 per cent of people in occupational pension



NAPF leaders: Maxwell Lander, president; Maurice Oldfield, chairman; Tom Heyes, chairman-elect.

schemes. The association's 2,000 members and associates have to be more tightly organized to cope with the complexity of fiscal and legal requirements that have grown over the years. The association is, for example, the major point of contact in the industry for government bodies wanting information, as well as for its members with the outside world.

There is a full-time secretariat, run by Mr Henry James, the association's director-general. It has a number of committees formed to deal with such day-to-day necessities as finance and membership, but also education of newcomers into the industry, and international matters. This latter

committee is of growing importance since Britain's membership of the European Economic Community.

Most vital of the committees are investment and the parliamentary committee. The parliamentary committee looks after the extremely important business of liaising with government, and lobbying for the legislation desired by the association members to help them carrying on their business. But it is the investment committee which has been the most prominent in the public eye over the last few years, as it has taken an increasingly active interest in the affairs of financially troubled companies in which the pension funds have invested money.

lobbies for change, and by the jealous eyes cast by government and other groups on that £90,000m. There is also the public debate on the problem of the present lack of manoeuvrability of an employee's pension fund should he leave a company or become redundant.

Mr James says the association plans to build up a research group to cope with the many calls made on it, but this will depend on resources. At the moment much of the burden of research is carried by the larger members.

The purpose of this conference, in Mr James eyes, is to ensure that the association is actively pursuing the aims of its members. "I think it is very important that we keep in touch with our members. I believe that one of the important changes I have made is to turn the conference into a major policy making occasion than just a jolly," he said. But the conference can also help the industry's public image. The difficulties caused by the present rigidities can make the public forget that the association has lobbied for change in favour of the employee—such as the linking of pensions with salary—thinking of it instead as a group of Scrooges who do not want to part with money.

The point that Mr James would most like to come over from the four-day conference is that "the industry's main responsibility is to the welfare of the individual pensioner."

Sally White



Henry James, director-general, National Association of Pension Funds

## EARLY LEAVERS

## The dream that fades when you change jobs

The threat posed to occupational pension funds by any move to give individual employees freedom of choice may spur the industry to do something about the problem of early leavers. Their plight was highlighted in the Occupational Pension Board's report in June 1981, after prolonged criticism, but little has been done.

The prospect of retiring on two thirds of final salary is an impossible dream for most employees. If you change jobs you lose in two ways. You may have no option than to accept a deferred pension from your old employer, based on your salary when leaving. Few schemes ever uprate this benefit, and by the time you get it inflation will probably have reduced its real value to laughable proportions.

You may have the option of transferring the pension from the first to the new employer, and taking a lump sum into the new job. That will buy you some years' benefit in the new scheme.

But not all pension funds allow you to take money with you. And even if you can transfer you still lose. The two sets of actuaries calculate the transfer payment by a method which means that 10 years of contributions to employer A may entitle you to only five, three or even one year of contributions with employer B. Early leavers find that very hard to accept, and no wonder.

The Government cannot afford to overlook the economic consequences. A highly paid and experienced executive, for instance, is bound to think twice about changing jobs in middle age when his pension prospects will be severely damaged. That will not encourage the job mobility the Government desires.

In pension funds the best returns are for those who stay in the same job all their lives: not one would have thought, the employee nearest Mrs Thatcher's heart. But despite the OPB report, which recommended a maximum 5 per cent uplift in frozen pensions each year, and some threatening noises from the Government, nothing has been done.

The National Association of Pension Funds, though worried about the cost of all this, recommends its members to make some increases in deferred pensions. It has also been

worried about other claims on the pension purse—the cost of equalizing the retirement age and guaranteeing uprating of pension payments.

The association's softer line on early leavers clearly depends on these other issues being solved first. Deferred pensions and transfer value calculations could possibly form part of forthcoming legislation.

An interesting role might be played by the new low-cost advice and arbitration service for pension fund members—a sort of pensions Ombudsman—which is being eagerly canvassed.

Pension contributions form an increasing part of people's savings, but recent surveys have indicated amazing apathy from employees parting with their money. Faced with a choice between a deferred pension and a transfer, most employees, unless they are wealthy enough to hire a private consultant, would not know what to do.

The unions are becoming better informed, and several companies have a helpful attitude, but no single, authoritative, cheap, convenient source of informed and unbiased advice exists for the man in the street.

For many years the pension funds have held all the cards: the individual had to take what he was offered, unless he was exceptionally lucky. But competition could well change things.

We may still have a long way to go before individual employees can decide against an occupational pension scheme in favour of a do-it-yourself plan, but several insurance companies have been quick to spot the market for job leavers. Employees whose pension funds allow them to transfer now have a third option—to transfer the money not to an employer but to an insurance company which uses the accumulated lump sum to purchase a pension for the employee on retirement.

London & Manchester Assurance led the way in November 1981 with its Transplan. This has been followed by a number of others. These do not by themselves get rid of the problem of low-transfer values, but they do offer a better alternative if you expect to change jobs several times.

MD

## Employees' annual contributions

	Staff Schemes	Works Schemes	Combined Schemes	All Schemes
Average annual contribution based on eligible earnings of:				
£4,000	£170.74 % 4.27	£132.25 % 3.31	£165.44 % 4.14	£182.81 % 4.07
£6,000	£267.55 % 4.46	£207.90 % 3.47	£286.52 % 4.36	£256.32 % 4.27
£10,000	£461.02 % 4.61	£362.24 % 3.82	£465.22 % 4.55	£444.43 % 4.44
£14,000	£659.61 % 4.71	£513.70 % 3.87	£686.04 % 4.69	£637.51 % 4.55
Overall average contribution rate	% 4.51	% 3.52	% 4.44	% 4.33

## Employers' annual contribution if contributory scheme

	Staff Schemes	Works Schemes	Combined Schemes	All Schemes
Average annual contribution based on eligible earnings of:				
£4,000	£505.39 % 12.63	£274.88 % 6.87	£403.82 % 10.09	£424.23 % 10.81
£6,000	£760.83 % 12.68	£462.07 % 7.70	£690.59 % 10.51	£656.43 % 10.94
£10,000	£1,311.12 % 13.11	£729.22 % 7.29	£1,081.68 % 10.82	£1,119.44 % 11.19
£14,000	£1,842.22 % 13.16	£1,041.71 % 7.44	£1,565.14 % 11.18	£1,597.08 % 11.41
Overall average contribution rate	% 12.90	% 7.33	% 10.85	% 11.04

Source: NAPF Survey, 1982

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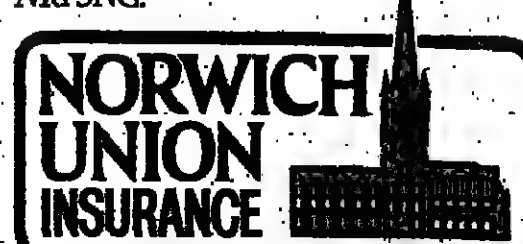
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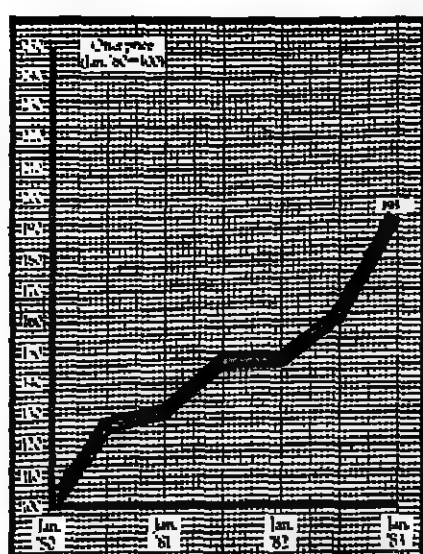
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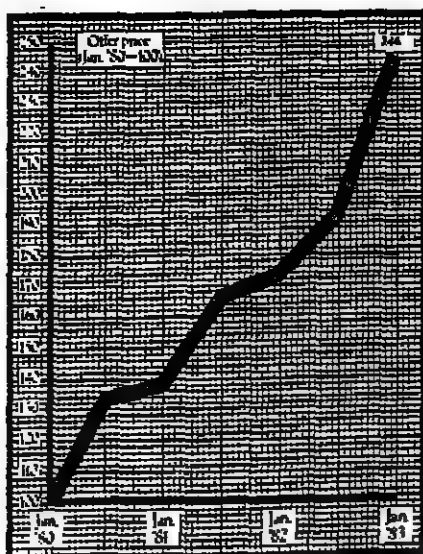


NORWICH PENSIONS

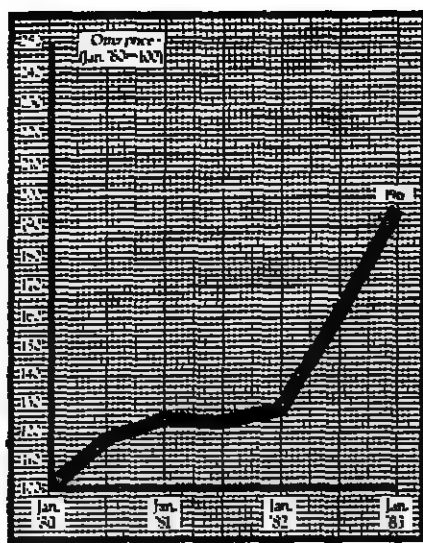




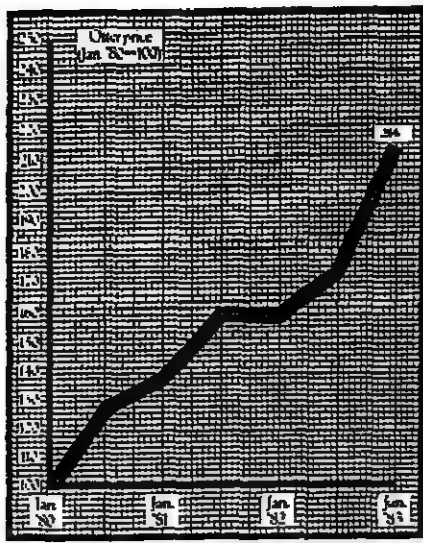
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GRE Equity Portfolio



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The fund managers who control the assets of Britain's 90,000 or more occupational schemes have never been in such a powerful position to influence the economy. The value of pension fund assets is estimated at more than £70,000m today, against £10,000m a decade ago. Each year the assets of the funds are swollen in two ways: an influx of nearly £7,000m of pension contributions from employers and employees and the return which fund managers achieve on their assets.

In 1982 the fund managers were justly pleased with their performance. The return on UK equities as measured by the FT Actuaries All-Share Index was more than 28 per cent, while the return on long-dated gilt edged securities reached 50 per cent. The average return on assets invested overseas was also estimated to be in the region of 30 per cent, leaving investment in property as the only major class of business which produced a return below the prevailing rate of inflation.

However, despite this apparent success in handling their clients' funds the fund managers have come under increasing pressure to reduce their overseas investments and channel money principally into British industry. Even under a Conservative administration the managers have been taken to one side and urged to use some of the financial muscle at their command to help reconstruct the battered balance sheets of Britain's hard pressed manufacturing companies.

With the prospect of an election in sight fund managers are also casting a nervous eye in the direction of the Labour Party leadership, which plans to use institutional funds as the centre plank of its policy to rejuvenate British industry.

Traditionally the pension funds have maintained a consistent balance between investments in four key areas: property, UK equities, UK fixed interest securities, and overseas equities.

In 1982 this meant that about 43 per cent of assets were invested in UK equities, 20 per cent in fixed interest securities, with the balance divided between property and overseas investments.

The one major change in emphasis during this period has been an increasing amount of investment in overseas equities

which was brought about by the relaxation of exchange controls in 1979. The threat of a Labour election victory and the reintroduction of exchange controls has increased the amount of interest taken in overseas investments recently as fund managers channel money out of the UK which they fear might be locked into the home economy if Labour wins power.

However the main threat stems from the joint TUC/Labour Party initiative to redirect some of the huge assets of the pension funds towards projects aimed at fostering investment in industry and increasing employment. The TUC/Labour Party liaison committee produced a document which developed the idea further with the proposal that pension fund assets should be directed

### FUNDS

## A powerful influence on the economy



Arthur Scargill: active role in pensions

towards investment priorities previously detailed by a new Department of Economic and Industrial Planning.

However, TUC criticism of the pension fund movement goes much further and attacks the poor standards of accountability in the movement, while blaming the funds for many of the problems caused by the lack of investment in British industry.

Although the debate will remain largely academic while the Conservatives are in power there are signs that the pension fund movement is taking note of shifting opinion about its role in economic and City life. The most dramatic example of this has been seen at the National Coal Board Pension Fund.

Since Mr Arthur Scargill succeeded Mr Joe Gormley

(now Lord Gormley) as president of the National Union of Mineworkers, the union leadership has taken a much more active role in influencing the actions of the pension fund managers. In his first year as trustee of the fund Mr Scargill refused to accept its business plan. In particular he refused to allow the fund to go ahead with proposed investments in overseas securities and property. Questions were also raised about investments in activities such as the oil industry, which competed with coal production.

The changing mood has also led to occasional arm twisting by the Bank of England in an attempt to arrange finance for manufacturing companies in trouble.

As a consequence, fund managers were involved in arranging a capital reconstruction which allowed Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield engineering group, to become involved in setting up Sheffield Forgemasters, a joint venture company with the British Steel Corporation. The institutions were involved again when Sir Francis Tombs was appointed chairman of Turner & Newall, the troubled asbestos group, last year.

The fund managers have also demonstrated their sense of social responsibility by urging directors of Marks & Spencer to give details of cheap housing rental arranged for executives. Institutional pressure was also brought to bear when Associated Communications Corporation and Carrington Virella, the textiles company, looked set to pay record golden handshakes to outgoing chief executives.

Previously fund managers have argued that they lacked the knowledge of industry necessary to involve themselves more closely with day-to-day decisions. Managers have also argued that their primary duty is to achieve the highest possible return on the asset which they control on behalf of fund members.

If the pressure to change the emphasis of their investment and to become more involved in the running of companies continues, then the result will almost certainly be a demand from managers for a change in the rules which govern their activities.

Andrew Cornelius

## What's best for the self employed

continued from page 11

prepared to become employed by the partnership; and there are trust schemes. Each of these alternatives has special advantages. Having decided, however that an insured self-employed arrangement (often known as a "s.226" arrangement, after the section of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 which gives the tax relief) is the one to use, the question arises as to what contact to take.

Often the non-commission houses offer good value; but statistics relating to future predictions and passed performance are of little benefit. Those companies first in the list 20 years ago are often well down the printout today.

Rate of return, tax efficiency, and security of investment are not the only matters to be considered. Other possible advantages may include relief on the cash-flow of a partnership, the encouragement of automatic retirement and advancement of partners, financial economy, and benefits for dependants. The overriding criteria should however be simplicity. It is almost certain that the tax and fiscal regime surrounding the self-employed will be very different from today in 10 years' time and flexibility to change the contractual terms of a policy is important.

In summary, therefore, advantages of self-employed schemes include: no effect on benefits by changing job, free choice of investment (within limits), improved returns on contributions, and possibly higher benefits at the end of the day, no limits on benefits (other than by the amount of pension that the contributions can buy) and freedom of choice of scheme.

There are, however, disadvantages: limits on contributions (compared with the limits on benefits of company schemes), uncertainty of benefits (compared with guaranteed benefits of many company schemes (and government or public sector schemes)), time spent choosing policies and uncertainty of Revenue practice.

The distinction which has emerged since 1956 in the method of provision between the self-employed, nonetheless, seems to be becoming blurred. It is likely that the present Revenue controls on benefits will continue. But it is also likely that the number of employed people seeking pensions under the taxation provisions of the self-employed will increase.

Robin Ellison

Author of Pensions for Partners published by Oyc Longman.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1983. Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 1, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 9EZ. England. Telephone: 01-437 1234. Telex: 264971. Thursday May 5 1983. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

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## Investment and Finance

City Editor  
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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### STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 589.8 down 2.3  
FT 100 Index 82.00 up 0.27  
FT All Shares 433.22 down 3.53  
Bargains 24.183  
Tring Hall USM Index 171.8 up 0.4  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index 8663.13 down 41.28  
Hongkong Hang Seng Index 986.64 down 16.51  
New York Dow Jones Average latest 1213.33 up 5.32

### CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.5805 up 20pts  
Index 85.1 up 0.1  
DM 3.87 down 0.01  
Fr 11.6775 down 0.1  
Yen 373.50 down 1.50  
Dollars  
Index 122.2 down 0.4  
DM 2.4460 down 115pts  
Gold \$432.25 down \$1  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Gold \$432.75  
Sterling \$1.5880

### INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Base rate 10  
3 month interbank 10 1/8-10 1/16  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 8 1/8-8 1/16  
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/8  
3 month Fr 16 1/2-15 1/2  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling  
Export Finance Scheme IV  
Average reference rate for  
interest period April 6 to May 3,  
inclusive: 10.304 per cent.

### PRICE CHANGES

Solicitors' Law 32 up 5p  
H Ingram 32 up 5p  
Western Higgs 37.9375 up  
23.4375  
Grootvlei 12.08 up £1.08  
Roxburgh 58p up 4p  
Gencor 17.6875 up £1.1675  
Sotbelly 455p down 60p  
Unilever 760p down 15p  
Massey-F 310p down 15p  
Marks & S 203p down 13p  
Harrison Gros 600p down  
12p  
Cable & W 373p down 12p

### TODAY

Interim: Anglo Scottish Inv:  
Barton Transport, T Cowie,  
North Midland Construction,  
Royal Bank of Scotland,  
Finale Advance Services,  
Ganer Booth.

### Japanese top steel production

Nippon Steel last year continued as the top steel producer at 28.3 million tons against a previous 29.6 million tons, in the Nst issued by the International Iron and Steel Institute in Brussels.

It was well above Italian Finsider which produced 13.3 million tons against 13.9 million tons, Nippon Kokan 12 million tons against 12.6 million tons and British Steel 11.4 million tons against 13.3 million.

● **OVERSUBSCRIBED:** Applications for shares in the advertising agency, Boase Masini Pollitt have been oversubscribed. The group whose clients include Courage and Reckitt & Colman, offered 1.5 million shares, 29 per cent of equity, by way of a tender at a minimum price of 280p.

● **APOLOGY:** The Midlands Bank yesterday apologised for an administrative error which implied that a £16m business with 700 workers was in the hands of the receiver. The company Garrod and Lofthouse, printers, at Crawley, issued a statement to refute widespread rumours that it had gone into receivership.

● **MARKS PROFIT:** Marks and Spencer, the high street retailing group, yesterday announced an 8 per cent increase in pre-tax profits for the year to the end of March from £222.1m to £239.3m. Sales rose by 14 per cent to £2,305.5m. Page 16

● **MORE FAILURES:** Trade Indemnity, the credit insurance company, reports that business failures notified by its policyholders to April 1, 1983, rose by 10 per cent compared with April 1982, to 322. In the first four months of 1983, total failures showed an increase of 24 per cent on same period of 1982. With the exception of furniture and upholstery, all sectors recorded a higher number of failures.

● **ZANUSSI TALKS:** NV Philips Lamps began talks last week with the financially troubled Zanussi electrical company at the request of the Italian Government, a Philips spokesman said. He said other companies including Thomson-Brandt were also involved. Discussions were still at an early stage and there had been no developments so far.

## Interest hopes boost Wall St

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stock prices moved slightly higher in active trading yesterday on investor hopes for lower interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.63 to 1,209.66. The NYSE index rose 0.27 to 93.41 and the price of an average share increased by 10 cents.

Advances led declines 883-416 among the 1,684 issues. In the first hour the volume was about 24,940 million shares, compared with 22,740 million the previous day.

Sears Roebuck was the volume leader, up 1/4 to 40 1/2. Exxon which may close its refinery in Bordeaux was second, up 1/4 to 35 1/2. Schlumberger was third, down 1/4 to 46 1/2.

Southern Pacific was up 2 1/2 to 62 1/2. Unicom Pacific was up 2 1/2 to 56 1/2. Burlington Northern was up 23 1/8 to 80. CSX up 1/2 to 62 1/2. UAL was up 1 1/2 to 44 1/2. AMR up 1/2 to 27 1/2.

General Motors at 69 1/2 was up 1 1/2. Motorola at 106 1/2 up 1 1/2. Honeywell at 115 1/2 was up 3 1/2.

A bid by the TUC and to a wider extent the Confederation of British Industry to persuade Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, to opt for more growth internationally petered out at yesterday's National Economic Development Council meeting.

Both had argued that Sir Geoffrey should go to the Williamsburg summit prepared to push for more expansion to tackle the problems of unemployment and manufacturing investment.

But Sir Geoffrey said that while he fully understood the TUC and CBI plea for the industrialized economies to give a concerted expansion lead it was "perverse to ask for expansion rather than the maintenance of policies that led to success."

The Chancellor made in a discussion paper at the meeting that he was against any action which would fuel inflation.

The CBI had argued, for instance, expansion and like the TUC for a concerted effort by the leading industrialized countries to achieve this. The growth rate target could be between 2 per cent and 5 per cent, the CBI argued.

A 5 per cent growth rate in Britain would be double that at which the United Kingdom economy is expected by the CBI to grow.

The TUC, arguing that no country could afford to opt out of a recovery programme, clearly would like more expansion, especially as a means of tackling unemployment. Its budget recommendations to the Chancellor called for three times the rate of expansion suggested by the CBI.

It was recognised that a key problem was getting the US trade deficit under control.

One substantial investor said: "We now believe there is a chance of getting a reasonable amount of our money. But we are worried that the liquidators fees may have to be paid out of investors' money."

The Manchester-based investors, most of whom knew Mr Hunt personally, have asked local solicitor Mr David Pine of Alexander Tatham & Co to form a creditors' group. Mr Pine said: "We are getting phone calls from investors all the time. Of the 2,000 clients in Exchange Securities we think that between one and two dozen account for half the fund."

"We believe there is around £4m cash and a further £2.5m in the form of properties and paintings. Trade creditors only amount to £500,000. It is possible that investors will have priority in liquidation if it can be shown that the companies held the money in a trustee capacity. It is not known if Exchange Securities had separate clients accounting."

The winding up petition for six of Mr Hunt's companies is to be heard on June 13 and creditors will meet within a fortnight of that.

## £600m bid 'an opportunist attempt to buy company on the cheap'

# Tilling predicts 113pc profits rise in aggressive defence against BTR

By Sandy McLachlan

Thomas Tilling is forecasting a 113 per cent increase in pretax profits, to £95m for the present year as one of the main planks in its defence against the £600m takeover bid from BTR. That is almost £14m more than it has ever made before, £81.1m in 1979. Last year, profits were a depressed £43.7m.

Tilling's managing director is Sir Patrick Meaney, who is also forecasting earnings per share, up 149 per cent to 22.4p, and a 25 per cent dividend increase to 10p a share. These are the main points in a defence which uses most tactics in the merchant banking locker, and some that are new.

Mr F Black, Tilling's finance director, said night: "We are in a boom year. We don't think we are alone in this. The defence document itself said: 'BTR's bid is an opportunist attempt to acquire Tilling on the cheap.'"

On the basis of its forecast, Tilling dismisses the BTR offer on the grounds that it "completely undervalues" Tilling shares. It claims that acceptance would result in inadequate

THOMAS TILLING PRETAX PROFIT RECORD				
	£m		£m	
1973	34.4	1979	81.1	
1974	29.1	1980	70.7	
1975	33.8	1981	78.8	
1976	41.9	1982	43.7	
1977	53.9	1983*	95.0	
1978	64.9			forecast

capital value, substantial loss of income, dilution of attributable earnings and dilution of asset-backing.

In an attack on BTR that is bound to provoke a sharp dismissal, Tilling claims that over the last four years BTR's sales and profits growth "have actually declined in real terms, despite several acquisitions."

Tilling, advised by merchant bankers S. G. Warburg, totally rejects that there is a reasonably close fit between BTR's business and "those which we have been running and developing in the Tilling Group for many years."

It also refers to a quote from the 1982 Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on

the proposed acquisition of Serck by BTR: "A point may be reached at which the rapid expansion of BTR will, if it is continued, become incompatible with effective control and efficient use of increased resources; but we do not think this point has been reached with the acquisition of Serck."

Tilling points out that should BTR's bid succeed, "it would overnight create the biggest conglomerate complex in this country." Thus, the point referred to by the Commission "would surely have been far exceeding."

It is expected that a decision will be taken today by Lord Cockfield, Secretary of State for Trade, as to whether to refer the



Meaney: Tilling undervalued BTR/Tilling bid to the Commission.

Another attack by Tilling concerns employees' interests. It claims that it has "consistently given a high priority to the maintenance and improvement

of good human relations" with its employees and that "the reaction of group employees to the BTR bid has been one of concern."

Tilling also says that it believes that "it would be very easy for BTR, by selling a few of our companies, to recoup in cash a very substantial part of the value of its bid."

To back its record forecast, Tilling says that "it is now widely accepted that the improvement in certain sectors in the UK, which became apparent during the last quarter of 1982, is being sustained and will spread into other sectors during 1983."

As evidence of the recovery, it plots leading indicators of both the British and US economies drawn from official figures, and showing a marked revival.

Investors' notebook, page 16

● **ANNUAL REPORT:** Mr Anthony Rampton, chairman of Freemans, the mail order company, says in his annual report that much has been done during the past six months to improve profitability.

## Howe turns down TUC growth plea

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Speculation about an early general election and optimism on the economic front continued to support the pound yesterday. Sterling opened higher after rising in the Far East and moved ahead further until profit taking clipped back its gains. At the close sterling was still 20 points up against the dollar at \$1.5805 having nearly touched \$1.59 earlier in the day.

Although sterling eased slightly against the Deutsche mark and French franc, its trade weighted value still improved by 0.1 yesterday to 85.1.

The foreign exchange markets believe that the Conservative Government is likely to win a June election and the outcome of today's local elections are expected to be a key factor in determining whether the Government will go to the polls next month.

There is also speculation that the announcement of a June election could clear the way for a further half-point cut in bank base rates and some period money market rates were a little easier yesterday.

Publication of the April official reserves figures yesterday showing an underlying rise of £166m suggest that the Bank of England may have intervened modestly to smooth sterling's sharp recovery in recent weeks.

However, given the extent of sterling's rally during April, the underlying rise in reserves is relatively insignificant.

Including all government transactions and valuation changes, the rise in reserves in April was \$319 to \$17,700m compared with \$17,300m at the end of March.

In the United States speculation grew yesterday that US interest rates would drop significantly in the weeks ahead after the move of a small New York bank to lower its prime

lending rates and the recent decline in the growth of the money supply. Baily Morris reports from Washington.

UMB Bank of New York cut its prime lending rate charged to its best business customers to 10.25 per cent from 10.5 per cent after the lead last month of Southwest Bank of St Louis, another small institution.

Although no big banks followed the move toward the lower base rate, Wall Street analysts predicted that rates generally would drop because of the growing belief that the US central bank soon will cut the discount rates charged financial institutions.

A securities dealer said: The psychology of the market now is dominated by the idea that money supply growth is coming under control and the Federal Reserve Board will eventually cut the discount rate.

Also fueling hopes of generally lower rates was the auction on Tuesday of US Treasury notes at which rates fell to a three-year low on \$6,500m worth of three-year notes which carried a yield of 9.48 per cent, down from 9.68 per cent the last week.

## Fitch sells lossmakers

By Andrew Cornelius

Mr Geoffrey Hanks, chief executive of Fitch Lovell, the food group, has continued his drastic realignment of the company's trading activities by announcing the sale of the troubled poultry business and butchers shops.

The move, which adds £6.55m to Fitch Lovell's coffers, will be seen by Linford Holdings as a further attempt to frustrate its ambitions to take over Fitch Lovell last week.

Fitch Lovell agreed the sale of its 106-strong Keymarkets chain to Safeway for 34.5m. The move angered Mr Alec Monk, Chairman of Linford, whose 87m takeover bid for Fitch has been investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

A decision by Lord Cockfield,

the Trade Secretary, on the Linford bid is expected by the end of next week, but is virtually academic unless the Office of Fair Trading steps in before hand to block the series of disposals which have been agreed by Mr Hanks since he took over as chief executive of Fitch last October.

After announcing the sale of the loss-making poultry division to Favor Parfiter for 2.5m and the chain of 104 West Gunner butchers shops to Union International, which operates the Dewhurst butchers shops, for £4.05m, Mr Hanks said that he had completed the first phase of his new strategy for the Fitch Lovell group. "We are now out of retailing and agriculture," he said. "We can now concentrate on the businesses which we are best at: specialist foods, frozen

food distribution and food manufacturing."

In the short term Fitch will use the £40m it raises from the disposal to wipe out borrowings which stand at about £10m. But Mr Hanks indicates that he has ambitious plans to add to its new core business. He is currently negotiating the acquisition of a frozen food distribution company with pretax profits in the region of £500,000 a year, on an £8m turnover, and is planning another three or four acquisitions.

Shareholders will be asked to approve the disposal at an extraordinary meeting on May 20. In a letter posted to shareholders yesterday Mr Hanks explained that it took the decision to sell the Key Markets stores to Safeway because it was in the best interests of shareholders.

## P&O cuts 22 more ships

By Our Financial Staff

P & O, once one of the world's most famous shipping lines, has continued to lessen its dependence on the shipping business.

Since the beginning of 1982, the group, which also has construction, haulage and oil interests, has sold 22 ships in the mid-1960's.

Lord Inchcape, the chairman, said yesterday that about 50 per cent of P & O's turnover and assets come from the shipping business compared with more than 80 per cent at the beginning of 1982. He said that 50 per cent of the group's assets would remain in the shipping business over the next few years at least, largely because of the introduction of a new £100m cruise liner, "Royal Princess" late in 1984.

However, he added that he is now negotiating the possible sale of P & O Australia, which operates 15 offshore vessels and made profits of £1.9m in 1982.



Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pretax profit £33.5m (£40.9m)  
Statutory earnings 14p (21p)  
Turnover deferred stock £1,213m (£1,047m)  
Net final dividend 6p making 10p (same)  
Share price 149p, down 1p. Yield 9.5%  
Dividend payable 1.7.83

Included in the results were extraordinary costs of £19.6m which relate to the sale of 16 of the 22 sold ship, the closure of related business activities and the cost of 733 redundancies, bringing the workforce down to 12,500 people.

Lord Inchcape said the group was no better off and no worse off from having five ships, including the Cambera, requisitioned for the Falklands campaign.

The publication of P&O's 1982 results provide some indication of the problems the group has experienced from its traditional dependence on shipping operations. Pretax profits were down by 18 per cent to £33.5m on a turnover which increased by 15 per cent to £1,213m.

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## Hunt group investors may have own liquidator

By Margaret Drummond

A group of investors owed up to £3m by Exchange Securities & Commodities, the investment management group at the centre of the mystery over the missing financier, Mr Keith Hunt, are planning to appoint their own liquidator in place of accountants company Met Intek who are acting as special managers.

The winding up petition for six of Mr Hunt's companies is to be heard on June 13 and creditors will meet within a fortnight of that.

One substantial investor said: "We now believe there is a chance of getting a reasonable amount of our money. But we are worried that the liquidators fees may have to be paid out of investors' money."

The Manchester-based investors, most of whom knew Mr Hunt personally, have asked local solicitor Mr David Pine of Alexander Tatham & Co to form a creditors' group. Mr Pine said: "We are getting phone calls from investors all the time. Of the 2,000 clients in Exchange Securities we think that between one and two dozen account for half the fund."

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## Davenports forecasts 29 pc rise

By Our Financial Staff

The board of Davenports has emphatically recommended to shareholders that they reject the takeover bid by Wolverhampton & Dudley, a neighbouring Midlands brewer.

Mr J G Swanson, chairman of Davenports, repeated the forecast that his group will make profits of £2.1m in the current trading year, a 29 per cent improvement on 1982. A dividend of 8.4p a share, an increase of 80 per cent on last year is also promised.

But he said that claims by the bidder that a merger would benefit both groups, merely serve to illustrate the very limited understanding it has for the Davenports business.

## Luxembourg investment puts Tring Hall in red

By Our Financial Staff

Tring Hall, the city investment house responsible for a large number of company flotations on the Unlisted Securities Market, made a substantial loss in the 12 months to the end of March, and is grappling with liquidity crisis, according to its chairman.

It is a letter to shareholders, Mr Robin Eve, who joined the board, and took over as chairman this year, said that the "significant loss" and the liquidity problems were largely a result of Tring Hall's 12.6 per cent investment in a Luxembourg-based company, International Communications & Technology.

It made the investment in the hope that ICT had invented a new kind of telephone, but in the absence of a marketable

## After all is said and done

When the affairs of business are over and the last resolution has been made, then is the time to reflect upon a time well spent at the Inn on the Park. It goes without saying that the Inn on the Park is one of London's more elegant meeting places. As a business arena, however, this internationally celebrated hotel at the corner of Hyde Park boasts facilities second to none.

The superbly appointed suites lend themselves to any function, whatever the matter in hand, whatever the numbers involved.

Our famous Ballroom has been entirely redesigned - even more of an elegant showpiece now - and any gathering may be held there in a style that is nothing short of magnificent.

Whilst on the subject of magnificence, there's the superb cuisine. And the impeccable service. Our business clientele can expect only the very highest standards - what else from a hotel whose restaurants are acknowledged to be the finest in London?

It must be said that a business meeting at the Inn on the Park will never be a run of the mill affair. And if it must be said, say it at the Inn on the Park. To find out more, simply call our Banqueting Manager, David Petrie on 01-499 0888.

● **CWS hits at councils**  
By Our Commercial Editor  
Despite cooperative retail societies being probably the country's biggest contributors to local rates, local authorities had discriminated against retail cooperatives when considering planning permission for new shopping developments, said Mr Dennis Landau, chief executive of the Cooperatives Wholesale Society (CWS) yesterday.

Nevertheless, the cooperatives, which already operate 55 superstores, have nearly 30 more under construction with the last due for completion by mid-1985.

CWS, which supplies goods and services to retail societies but which is also becoming more involved in retail operations, had sales in 1982 of £1,980m, an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1981.

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## City Comment

### A private eye on the NCB

Public attitudes towards the future of state industry have probably shifted more in the past four years than on any other election issue of 1979.

It is no surprise that privatization is high on Mrs Thatcher's next election manifesto. But outside the ideological zones, the principle is now scarcely controversial.

It is a measure of the success of the experiments so far that state industry chairman are almost queuing up for the privilege of leaving the public sector. As British Airways shows most startlingly, that prospect has become a strong incentive for efficiency.

Few sets of employees are more enthusiastic than those at National Freight. But even a casual glance at the list so far shows that the privatization process has yet to strike at the heartland of the public sector, the great state monopoly utilities.



INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Sandy McLachlan

# M & S growth fails to buoy shares

**Marks and Spencer**  
Year to 31.3.83  
Pretax profit, £239.3m (£222.1m)  
Stated earnings, 10.3p (9.2p)  
Turnover, £2,505.5m (£2,198.7m)  
Net dividend, 3.25p making 5.1p (4.6p)  
Share price 203p down 13p Yield 3.4%

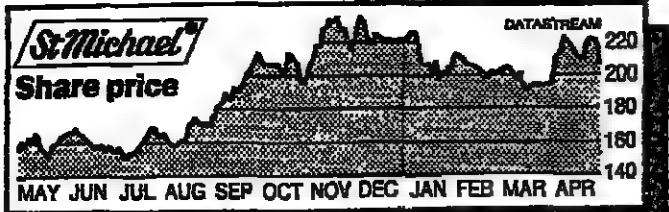
If the market appeared to be disappointed with the yearly profit figures of Marks and Spencers, dozen of British retailing, it was because a hoped-for scrip issue failed to materialize. It was this, not the figures that caused the shares to drop 13p. Pretax profits - up nearly 8 per cent at £239.3m were in the middle of forecasts.

Add to that claim by Marks and Spencer that the extra week of trading in the comparable period, which was for 53 weeks rather than this time's 52 weeks, was worth £10m on profits, and the underlying increase in returns of nearly 15 per cent looks healthy.

A reduced funding requirement for pensions boosted profits by £2.3m and a weak pound made returns from the Continent and Canada look better than they did in local currency.

The company has reduced pension funding from 15.5 per cent of sales to 14 per cent as a result of an actual valuation which revealed a substantial surplus in the fund. This surplus has been shared between the company, which has reduced its contribution, and employees who will receive better benefits as a result.

Marks is holding firm to its policy of giving employees a share in the company's prosperity. The wage bill last year rose by 18 per cent, only 6 per



cent of which was attributable to the increase in staff. Employees were given a 9 per cent pay rise last year.

The group no doubt expects higher volume sales this year to compensate for the increase in the cost base.

Its own rate of retail price inflation is 0.5 per cent below official national averages.

Volume sales rose by 11 per cent in the second half, compared with 10 per cent in the first.

While remaining vulnerable to any general downturn in share prices, Marks and Spencer shares continue to represent solid value.

## Thomas Tilling

In spite of the fact that the Thomas Tilling camp still thinks it has more cards up its sleeve, the rejection document against BTR's bid seems to be a one and for all broadside. Even S. G. Warburg surely cannot come up with much more than superb profit and earnings forecasts, dismissal of industrial logic, comprehensive knocking of BTR, an almost positive plea to Lord Cockfield to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission, and employee interests.

True, Tilling has not revalued its assets, but if that is one of

the shots still in its locker it is one that could backfire on it quite dramatically. Asset values are only of any real value in a break-up situation - and that is what Tilling says it is not going to do, and accuses BTR of intending to do: at least to a degree.

If Lord Cockfield does not oblige Tilling, BTR is going to have to come up with some compelling answer to the Tilling document. It cannot win at the current bid price, with the 180p cash alternative valuing Tilling on a prospective p/e of 8.3.

What it can do is raise its offer by a fairly substantial amount, sit back, and wait for anything further that Tilling can offer. A jump to about 220p should be enough to exhaust Tilling's defensive reserves, allowing BTR to take the day with a further small - or at least relatively small - increase.

## Discount houses

Size has become increasingly important in the discount market over recent years and yesterday's results from Gerrard & National and Smith St Aubyn illustrate why.

Smith St Aubyn, one of the smaller houses which had a calamitous year in the gilt market in 1981-82, has turned in a creditable performance. It has reported disclosed profits of £1.42m struck after a hefty

transfer to secret reserves which were wiped out the previous year, when it disclosed a £2.75m loss.

By contrast Gerrard & National, one of the sector leaders along with Union Discount, has turned in a bright performance with profits more than trebled from £4.31m to £14.2m.

Shareholders are receiving a 27 per cent rise in dividends and one-for-one scrip issue is also proposed. The year-end

**Smith St Aubyn**  
Year to 5.4.83  
After tax profit £1.42m (£2.75m loss)  
Net final dividend 2p, making 3.5p (4.5p)  
Share price 45p, down 3p. Yield 11.1%  
Dividend payable 15.8.83

**Gerrard & National**  
Year to 5.4.83  
After tax profit £14.2m (£4.31m)  
Net final dividend 14p, making 20p (15.75p)  
Share price 382p, down 2p. Yield 7.5%  
Dividend payable June 1983

balance sheet shows 50 per cent rise to £2.35m and disclosed shareholders' funds are up from £32m to £45m.

Meanwhile, Smith St Aubyn's balance sheet is up a more modest 15 per cent to £420m and disclosed shareholders' funds ahead, from £8.6m to £9.1m. However, the final dividend, omitted at the previous year-end, has been partially restored.

The fact that the market was not particularly impressed by either set of results is an indication of how analysts in this specialist sector are getting their sums right this time round at least.

## International Income Property

Investors are being invited to take their chance in the boom and bust US real estate market by an Australian property development subsidiary run by an expatriate Dutchman Mr Gerard Dusseldorp through a 2m share offering of International Income Property Inc. Half the shares will be placed with institutions and the remainder offered for sale at 587p per share.

IIP is a spin-off from Lead Lease, the Australian-based property development group.

The 8.6 per cent yield should prove attractive to private investors as standard United Kingdom property shares yield an average 4 to 5 per cent. Under the present laws both here and in the US, income is taxed at 15 per cent in the US and a further 15 per cent is levied on the net amount in Britain. There are also capital gains advantages.

**P&O, Britain's largest shipping company, which yesterday reported a 18 per cent decline in pretax profits to £33.5m for 1982, has started 1983 on an equally gloomy note. Mr Oliver Brooks, managing director, said that the group's cruise, liquefied gas containers and the ferries had all started the year badly. Shareholders will have to wait for the second half for any signs of improvement from the traditionally stronger summer season for cruises and ferries and also the Boris construction business. But the market expected as much and the shares fell just 1p to 149p.**

## Banks to lend Turkey £126m

Ankara (Reuters) - A group of 12 foreign banks will shortly extend a \$200m (£126m) medium term loan to Turkey, central bank officials said yesterday.

Morgan Guaranty Trust, of New York, has been coordinating the loan.

The central bank officials said the bank group includes Citibank, Chase Manhattan Bank, Barclays Bank International, National Bank of Kuwait and Bank of Tokyo.

Turkey - with total debt at about \$206m - is forecasting a current account balance of payments deficit of \$575m this year.

# Brighter outlook at T&N

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of Turner and Newall, said at yesterday's annual meeting that results for the first half of 1983 would show a substantial improvement over 1982, but would include the cost of remedial measures.

He expected the second half to show a further improvement. The group was now trading well within its borrowing facilities.

The company's present net bank borrowings for the United Kingdom and overseas were £46m and £28m respectively. Total group borrowings were £92m, a reduction of £57m since the year end. This produced a group gearing figure of 34 per cent (35 per cent at December 31, 1982).

These reductions had arisen, said Sir Francis, principally as a result of disposals but also by operational cash generation during a period when cash outflow was seasonally strong.

Since completing the report,



Sir Francis Tombs improved results

the company had disposed of its half share in Coopers Mechanical Joints, in Australia, and of some small properties and investments totalling £2.8m.

Attention was directed to improving operations at home and overseas. At home the company had decided to close sites at Hemel Hempstead, Herts, and Chingford, Essex, and reduce numbers at some

other sites to increase productivity.

In addition, stocks were being reduced temporarily at the expense of manufacturing efficiency, and pricing policies were being examined.

Overseas the board was studying unsatisfactory trading results in France, Spain, and Italy. It would close the operation in Korea at a substantial loss, for which a provision was made last year.

Domestic business activity showed little sign of permanent improvement although the pound's competitive exchange rate had improved exports in several areas. In the US there were signs of economic improvement which the board hoped would quickly be seen in Britain.

The chairman expected a further fall in borrowings, accompanied by higher manufacturing efficiency, particularly in the British companies.

## COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE			
Prices in pounds per metric ton			
Silver in ounce per troy ounce			
	Y'day's	Previous	Close
High grade copper	1114.50-1115.50	1113.50-1114.50	1114.50
Three months	1114.50-1115.50	1113.50-1114.50	1114.50
Standard cash (copper)	1114.50-1115.50	1113.50-1114.50	1114.50
Cash	1074-1077	1074-1077	1074-1077
One month	1102-1105	1102-1105	1102-1105
Tin	8445-8450	8445-8450	8445-8450
Tin cash	8445-8450	8445-8450	8445-8450
Lead	2774-2776	2774-2776	2774-2776
Lead cash	2774-2776	2774-2776	2774-2776
Three months	2774-2776	2774-2776	2774-2776
Three months	2774-2776	2774-2776	2774-2776
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Three months	2774-2776	2774-2776	2774-2776
Three months	2774-2776	2774-2776	2774-2776
Three months	2774-27		



## APPOINTMENTS

## Barclays post for bank chief

Mr T N Risk, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, has been additionally appointed a director of Barclays Bank and Mr R. E. Henshaw has been made a director of Barclays Bank International.

Mr Alan Hayer, chairman of ICI's plant protection division, becomes group chief planner. Mr Ronnie Hampel, chairman of panis division, has been appointed chairman of plant protection division and Mr David Barnes, a deputy chairman of pharmaceuticals division, has been made chairman of panis division.

Mr Ray Farnsworth has become personnel director at Mobil Oil Company. Mr John Martin has been appointed director of engineering at Plessey Telecommunications.

Mr Michael Waddell has become managing director of the timber preserving and products divisions of the Restek Group.

Mr Harry Axton, deputy chairman and managing director, is to succeed Mr Michael Verney as chairman of Brixton Estate. Mr Verney is retiring on June 22 when Mr Axton will be succeeded as managing director by Mr Douglas Gardner.

Mr Ivan Dunstan has been appointed standards director of the British Standards Institution. He is at present director of the Building Research Establishment at Garston, Watford.

Mr Andrew Ross has been made assistant chief executive of the magazine division of United Newspapers.

Mr Glyn P. Jones and Mr Alan E. Hamill have been appointed partners at Deloitte Haskins & Sells Management Consultants.

Mr Andrew Cook has become chairman of William Cook & Sons (Sheffield). He also continues as managing director. Mr A Mc T Cook has retired as chairman and a director.

Mr G P Blunden has been appointed a director of Seacombe Marshall & Campion. Mr P A Lawrence, managing director of Chesann Arrangements and Investments, has been made a non-executive director of Highgate Optical and Industrial.

Mr Peter Miles has succeeded Mr Maurice Hetherington as managing director of David Brown Tractors.

## Bailey Morris, in Washington, examines the President's debate with Congress

As the United States Senate embarks this week on what is bound to be yet another long and turbulent debate on President Reagan's budget, it is important to remember what this unfinished economic saga is all about.

The single most important issue generating worldwide concern over Mr Reagan's budget is not the massive military build-up, or the steep cuts in programmes for the poor, or the proposed tax cuts, or even the huge size of the projected federal deficits.

None of these, taken alone, is of importance with that of high interest rates. This is one of the topics which is expected to consume heads of state at the coming Williamsburg economic summit.

It is now generally agreed, among European officials, members of the US Congress, private economists and others, that high real interest rates can either slow to a crawl, or abort altogether, the fledgling American recovery. If this occurs, the adverse economic effects will retard recovery elsewhere.

And high real interest rates are inexorably linked to Mr Reagan's budget because of the huge federal deficits it projects.

Again, it is generally agreed that if the US Treasury must continue to borrow big sums to finance deficits of \$200bn and above, money will remain tight, interest rates will stay high, and American businesses will be hard-pressed to finance expansion.

Attacking the deficits, then, is the obvious solution to this complex, often encountered, problem.

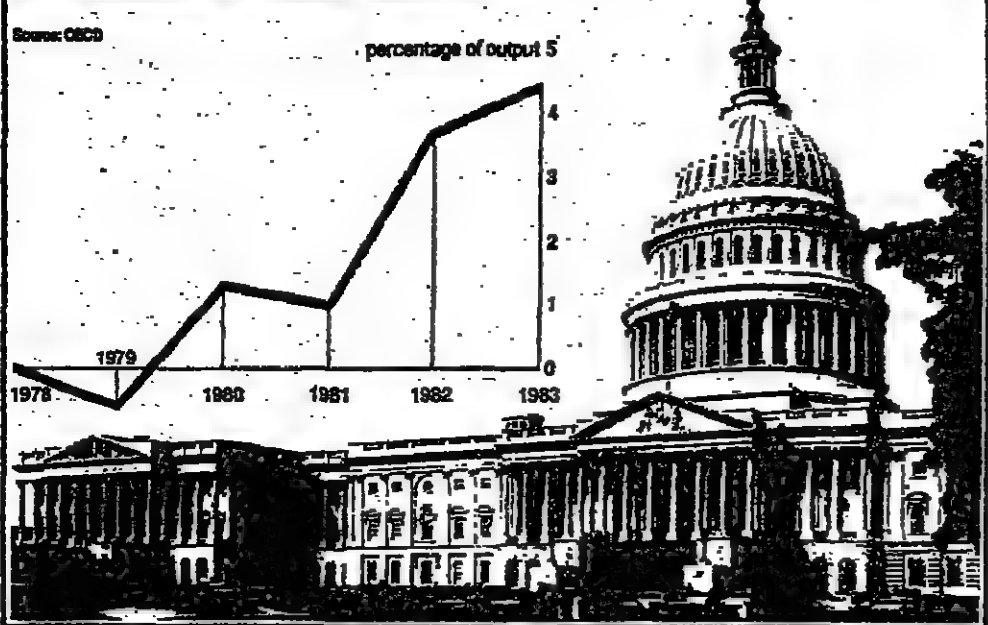
There are sharp differences, however, over how best to accomplish this and it is this political tension which adds surprising twists and injects personal dilemmas into a budget saga which could only be set in America.

Consider the latest chapter in this unfolding drama. Senate Republicans, having soundly rejected Mr Reagan's 1984 budget priorities, are now fighting among themselves on a compromise version which they are under great pressure to complete.

The success or failure of this delicate inter-party manoeuvring rests largely on the shoulders of Mr Peter Domenici, the Republican New Mexican who sits on a political "hot seat" as chairman of the Senate budget committee.

Last month, Mr Domenici's committee openly defied the White House for the first time by sending to the full Senate a budget resolution which cut in

## THE RISING US BUDGET DEFICIT



## Why Reagan's budget saga is so crucial for the rest of us

half the President's arms programme, raised taxes and provided for fewer cuts than were requested in domestic programmes.

This action was widely regarded as the first splintering of the solid Republican ranks in the Senate and another important sign that President Reagan was losing control of Congress.

The Senate Republicans voted against the President only after repeated attempts to force him to offer a compromise of

and big increases for the Pentagon. And so there was a committee revolt.

Predictably, the White House reacted negatively and began applying subtle political pressure, pointing out that Republican unity is an important ingredient for success in forthcoming elections.

Now Mr Domenici is frantically trying to put together another version of the spending proposal in a series of whirlwind meetings at the White House and in Congress which are intended to mediate strong and increasingly intransigent positions on both sides of the party.

The best compromise Mr Domenici has been able to reach is one which calls for even more spending for defence than his own committee approved, slightly less spending for domestic programmes and no action at all on the crucial question of tax increases.

Deficits projected under this proposal are in the high \$200 bn range for 1984 and would rise even higher in subsequent years, which are more important to the planning of financial markets.

It is by no means certain that a growing number of disgruntled senators will pass this version of the Republican budget when it comes to a vote on the floor.

The matter is complicated by the fact that House Democrats have already agreed on their own version of the budget which was passed earlier in a surprising display of unanimity within the opposition party. It calls for steep cuts in defence spending, more money for

social programmes, sizable increases and a deficit of about \$180 bn in 1984, dropping to \$135 bn by 1986.

Once the Senate acts, leaders from both houses will meet to resolve their differences and agree on budget legislation to send to the President. This could occur as early as next week under the timetable envisaged by congressional leaders.

Meanwhile, the rest of the world is watching to see if Congress and the Administration are finally going to agree on reasonable fiscal policy that will sustain a long-term recovery and bring interest rates down.

Herr Karl Otto Pohl, president of the West German central bank, said recently, for example, that the key to the currency problems caused by the high dollar is lower interest rates which will only occur if federal budget deficits are reduced.

The unresolved world debt crisis is another reason why western leaders are so anxious that the Reagan Administration adopt a workable fiscal policy which will bring interest rates down.

For each 1 per cent drop in interest rates, there is a reduction of an estimated \$4 bn in debt of the developing world, Herr Pohl said.

And so the pressure this week is on Senate Republicans, who must have the right within their own party in order to pass a spending proposal they can take to the joint House-Senate conference.

Whether or not Mr Domenici will be able to pull it off in face-saving fashion without damaging his own political prospects is yet to be seen.

Even if he does, however, and the Senate passes a budget resolution and a joint fiscal package is agreed, the saga is still likely to continue.

Because increased taxes are now thought to be the key to lowering budget deficits, especially in the important year beyond 1984, financial markets are looking for action that will result in lower deficits, not so much in 1984 but in 1985 and 1986 when the capital requirements of corporate America will be greater.

Mr Reagan, however, has stated emphatically that he will not give up his tax cuts plan for 1984 and he is opposed in principle to any significant tax increases.

If House and Senate agree, as is thought likely, on a compromise budget resolution which calls for selected tax increases of up to 515 bn in the next year, yet another confrontation could take place.

Even though Mr Reagan cannot veto the budget resolution, he does have the power to veto the tax legislation that must be passed to carry out this Congressional directive. If this occurs, all players move back to square one and the saga must be rewritten again - to the consternation of the rest of the world.

## A White House veto would return all players to square one

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## Financial notebook

## Shooting down the big bank JRs

Our sober clearing bankers are at present giving more than a passing imitation of the television soap opera *Dallan*. The cause of the trouble lies in the bankers' leaked report of proposals on a point of sale system. As the system may be central to the way we make payments in the future, it is worth examining the background to point of sale and then looking at how the bankers seem to have got it completely wrong. As usual the tale is a mixture of technical skill and political naivete.

The concept is deceptively simple. The customer will be issued with a magnetically striped plastic card. Large retailers and organisations like British Rail will have special terminals connected to a national point of sale network. When the customer wants to pay for something his card is "swiped" through the retailer's terminal, the amount is entered and the customer enters his own Pin (personal identification number). In a matter of seconds the transaction is checked by the bank which issued the card and the payment is authorised.

One essential feature of the system is that it is "on-line". This means that the identification of the customer is checked via his Pin number, the intended payment is matched against his bank balance and the accounts of customer and retailer are respectively debited and credited.

There are two principal attractions of this system. The first is that it eliminates the paper involved with the current cheque based system and the second is that the use of a Pin number makes the payment far more secure than the current cheque guarantee card.

At first sight, therefore the point of sale system has a lot of attraction to bankers. But one immediate problem is that the major clearers are by no means agreed in their approach.

Barclays, the principal objector, would like to build on recent developments in credit card operations. In particular its experts believe that its widely advertised authorization telephones could form the

basis of an effective point of sale system. The argument against the Barclays position is that as it is not a full on-line system, there will be little cost saving.

Behind these arguments, however, there is a potentially far more serious debate going on. This revolves round the question of ownership and it is here that the bankers seem to have gone badly wrong. The report suggests three classes of users:

● Principal members who would be owners and users and would have a capital stake in the project.

● Associate members who would be users, but not owners and who have contributed loan capital to the project.

● Agency members who are users, but are not principal or associate members and have not contributed capital in any form.

In practice, the principal members will be the four major clearers plus Williams and Glyn's. Falling into the second category would be other banks such as TSB. Building societies would fall into the third category, agency members. The rub is that they have to be sponsored by a principal or associate member and before they do this the sponsor must be satisfied with the "creditworthiness, technical standards, management capability and control procedures" of the proposed agency member.

In short, the banks have come up with proposals on ownership which read like the membership requirements of an exclusive London club. The banks cannot exclude other banks completely or they would be in trouble from the Office of Fair Trading, but they are going to make it as difficult as possible for them to enter the money transmission field.

One result of this latest saga from Lombard Street may well be to hasten the end of the major clearers' control of the money transmission system. In trying to retain complete control over the new point of sale system, the big five may have finally pushed their luck too far.

Robert White

1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36	2036/37	2037/38	2038/39	2039/40	2040/41	2041/42	2042/43	2043/44	2044/45	2045/46	2046/47	2047/48	2048/49	2049/50	2050/51	2051/52	2052/53	2053/54	2054/55	2055/56	2056/57	2057/58	2058/59	2059/60	2060/61	2061/62	2062/63	2063/64	2064/65	2065/66	2066/67	2067/68	2068/69	2069/70	2070/71	2071/72	2072/73	2073/74	2074/75	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80	2080/81	2081/82	2082/83	2083/84	2084/85	2085/86	2086/87	2087/88	2088/89	2089/90	2090/91	2091/92	2092/93	2093/94	2094/95	2095/96	2096/97	2097/98	2098/99	2099/00	2100/01	2101/02	2102/03	2103/04	2104/05	2105/06	2106/07	2107/08	2108/09	2109/10	2110/11	2111/12	2112/13	2113/14	2114/15	2115/16	2116/17	2117/18	2118/19	2119/20	2120/21	2121/22	2122/23	2123/24	2124/25	2125/26	2126/27	2127/28	2128/29	2129/30	2130/31	2131/32	2132/33	2133/34	2134/35	2135/36	2136/37	2137/38	2138/39	2139/40	2140/41	2141/42	2142/43	2143/44	2144/45	2145/46	2146/47	2147/48	2148/49	2149/50	2150/51	2151/52	2152/53	2153/54	2154/55	2155/56	2156/57	2157/58	2158/59	2159/60	2160/61	2161/62	2162/63	2163/64	2164/65	2165/66	2166/67	2167/68	2168/69	2169/70	2170/71	2171/72	2172/73	2173/74	2174/75	2175/76	2176/77	2177/78	2178/79	2179/80	2180/81	2181/82	2182/83	2183/84	2184/85	2185/86	2186/87	2187/88	2188/89	2189/90	2190/91	2191/92	2192/93	2193/94	2194/95	2195/96	2196/97	2197/98	2198/99	2199/00	2200/01	2201/02	2202/03	2203/04	2204/05	2205/06	2206/07	2207/08	2208/09	2209/10	2210/11	2211/12	2212/13	2213/14	2214/15	2215/16	2216/17	2217/18	2218/19	2219/20	2220/21	2221/22	2222/23	2223/24	2224/25	2225/26	2226/27	2227/28	2228/29	2229/30	2230/31	2231/32	2232/33	2233/34	2234/35	2235/36	2236/37	2237/38	2238/39	2239/40	2240/41	2241/42	2242/43	2243/44	2244/45	2245/46	2246/47	2247/48	2248/49	2249/50	2250/51	2251/52	2252/53	2253/54	2254/55	2255/56	2256/57	2257/58	2258/59	2259/60	2260/61	2261/62	2262/63	2263/64	2264/65	2265/66	2266/67	2267/68	2268/69	2269/70	2270/71	2271/72	2272/73	2273/74	2274/75	2275/76	2276/77	2277/78	2278/79	2279/80	2280/81	2281/82	2282/83	2283/84	2284/85	2285/86	2286/87	2287/88	2288/89	2289/90	2290/91	2291/92	2292/93	2293/94	2294/95	2295/96	2296/97	2297/98	2298/99	2299/00	2300/01	2301/02	2302/03	2303/04	2304/05	2305/06	2306/07	2307/08	2308/09	2309/10	2310/11	2311/12	2312/13	2313/14	2314/15	2315/16	2316/17	2317/18	2318/19	2319/20	2320/21	2321/22	2322/23	2323/24	2324/25	2325/26	2326/27	2327/28	2328/29	2329/30	2330/31	2331/32	2332/33	2333/34	2334/35	2335/36	2336/37	2337/38	2338/39	2339/40	2340/41	2341/42	2342/43	2343/44	2344/45	2345/46	2346/47	2347/48	2348/49	2349/50	2350/51	2351/52	2352/53	2353/54	2354/55	2355/56	2356/57	2357/58	2358/59	2359/60	2360/61	2361/62	2362/63	2363/64	2364/65	2365/66	2366/67	2367/68	2368/69	2369/70	2370/71	2371/72	2372/73	2373/74	2374/75	2375/76	2376/77	2377/78	2378/79	2379/80	2380/81	2381/82	2382/83	2383/84	2384/85	2385/86	2386/87	2387/88	2388/89	2389/90	2390/91	2391/92	2392/93	2393/94	2394/95	2395/96	2396/97	2397/98	2398/99	2399/00	2400/01	2401/02	2402/03	2403/04	2404/05	2405/06	2406/07	2407/08	2408/09	2409/10	2410/11	2411/12	2412/13	2413/14	2414/15	2415/16	2416/17	2417/18	2418/19	2419/20	2420/21	2421/22	2422/23	2423/24	2424/25	2425/26	2426/27	2427/28	2428/29	2429/30	2430/31	2431/32	2432/33	2433/34	2434/35	2435/36	2436/37	2437/38	2438/39	2439/40	2440/41	2441/42	2442/43	2443/44	2444/45	2445/46	2446/47	2447/48	2448/49	2449/50	2450/51	2451/52	2452/53	2453/54	2454/55	2455/56	2456/57	2457/58	2458/59	2459/60	2460/61	2461/62	2462/63	2463/64	2464/65	2465/66	2466/67	2467/68	2468/69	2469/70	2470/71	2471/72	2472/73	2473/74	2474/75	2475/76	2476/77	2477/78	2478/79	2479/80	2480/81	2481/82	2482/83	2483/84	2484/85	2485/86	2486/87	2487/88	2488/89	2489/90	2490/91	2491/92	2492/93	2493/94	2494/95	2495/96	2496/97	2497/98	2498/99	2499/00	2500/01	2501/02	2502/03	2503/04	2504/05	2505/06	2506/07	2507/08	2508/09	2509/10	2510/11	2511/12	2512/13	2513/14	2514/15	2515/16	2516/17	2517/18	2518/19	2519/20	2520/21	2521/22	2522/23	2523/24	2524/25	2525/26	2526/27	2527/28	2528/29	2529/30	2530/31	2531/32	2532/33	2533/34	2534/35	2535/36	2536/37	2537/38	2538/39	2539/40	2540/41	2541/42	2542/43	2543/44	2544/45	2545/46	2546/47	2547/48	2548/49	2549/50	2550/51	2551/52	2552/53	2553/54	2554/55	2555/56	2556/57	2557/58	2558/59	2559/60	2560/61	2561/62	2562/63	2563/64	2564/65	2565/66	2566/67	2567/68	2568/69	2569/70	2570/71	2571/72	2572/73	2573/74	2574/75	2575/76	2576/77	2577/78	2578/79	2579/80	2580/81	2581/82	2582/83	2583/84	2584/85	2585/86	2586/87	2587/88	2588/89	2589/90	2590/91	2591/92	2592/93	2593/94	2594/95	2595/96	2596/97	2597/98	2598/99	2599/00	2600/01	2601/02	2602/03	2603/04	2604/05	2605/06	2606/07	2607/08	2608/09	2609/10	2610/11	2611/12	2612/13	2613/14	2614/15	2615/16	2616/17	2617/18	2618/19	2619/20	2620/21	2621/22	2622/23	2623/24	2624/25	2625/26	2626/27	2627/28	2628/29	2629/30	2630/31	2631/32	2632/33	2633/34	2634/35	2635/36	2636/37	2637/38	2638/39	2639/40	2640/41	2641/42	2642/43	2643/44	2644/45	2645/46	2646/47	2647/48	2648/49	2649/50	2650/51	2651/52	2652/53	2653/54	2654/55	2655/56	2656/57	2657/58	2658/59	2659/60	2660/61	2661/62	2662/63	2663/64	2664/65	2665/66	2666/67	2667/68	2668/69	2669/70	2670/71	2671/72	2672/73	2673/74	2674/75	2675/76	2676/77	2677/78	2678/79	2679/80	2680/81	2681/82	2682/83	2683/84	2684/85	2685/86	2686/87	2687/88	2688/89	2689/90	2690/91	2691/92	2692/93	2693/94	2694/95	2695/96	2696/97	2697/98	2698/99	2699/00	2700/01	2701/02	2702/03	2703/04	2704/05	2705/06	2706/07	2707/08	2708/09	2709/10	2710/11	2711/12	2712/13	2713/14	2714/15	2715/16	2716/17	2717/18	2718/19	2719/20	2720/21	2721/22	2722/23	2723/24	2724/25	2725/26	2726/27	2727/28	2728/29	2729/30	2730/31	2731/32	2732/33	2733/34	2734/35	2735/36	2736/37	2737/38	2738/39	2739/40	2740/41	2741/42	2742/43	2743/44	2744/45	2745/46	2746/47	2747/48	2748/49	2749/50	2750/51	2751/52	2752/53	2753/54	2754/55	2755/56	2756/57	2757/58	2758/59	2759/60	2760/61	2761/62	2762/63	2763/64	2764/65	2765/66	2766/67	2767/68	2768/69	2769/70	2770/71	2771/72	2772/73	2773/74	2774/75	2775/76	2776/77	2777/78	2778/79	2779/80	2780/81	2781/82	2782/83	2783/84	2784/85	2785/86	2786/87	2787/88	2788/89	2789/90	2790/91	2791/92	2792/93	2793/94	2794/95	2795/96	2796/97	2797/98	2798/99	2799/00	2800/01	2801/02	2802/03	2803/04	2804/05	2805/06	2806/07	2807/08	2808/09	2809/10	2810/11	2811/12	2812/13	2813/14	2814/15	2815/16	2816/17	2817/18	2818/19	2819/20	2820/21	2821/22	2822/23	2823/24	2824/25	2825/26	2826/27	2827/28	2828/29	2829/30	2830/31	2831/32	2832/33	2833/34	2834/35	2835/36	2836/37	2837/38	2838/39	2839/40	2840/41	2841/42	2842/43	2843/44	2844/45	2845/46	2846/47	2847/48	2848/49	2849/50	2850/51	2851/52	2852/53	2853/54	2854/55	2855/56	2856/57	2857/58	2858/59	2859/60	2860/61	2861/62	2862/63	2863/64	2864/65	2865/66	2866/67	2867/68	2868/69	2869/70	2870/71	2871/72	2872/73	2873/74	2874/75	2875/76	2876/77	2877/78	2878/79	2879/80	2880/81	2881/82	2882/83	2883/84	2884/85	2885/86	2886/87	2887/88	2888/89	2889/90	2890/91	2891/92	2892/93	2893/94	2894/95	2895/96	2896/97	2897/98	2898/99	2899/00	2900/01	2901/02	2902/03	2903/04	2904/05	2905/06	2906/07	2907/08	2908/09	2909/10	2910/11	2911/12	2912/13	2913/14	2914/15	2915/16	2916/17	2917/18	2918/19	2919/20	2920/21	2921/22	2922/23	2923/24	2924/25	2925/26	2926/27	2927/28	2928/29	2929/30	2930/31	2931/32	2932/33	2933/34	2934/35	2935/36	2936/37	2937/38	2938/39	2939/40	2940/41	2941/42	2942/43	2943/44	2944/45	2945/46	2946/47	2947/48	2948/49	2949/50	2950/51	2951/52	2952/53	2953/54	2954/55	2955/56	2956/57	2957/58	2958/59	2959/60	2960/61	2961/62	2962/63	2963/64	2964/65	2965/66	2966/67	2967/68	2968/69	2969/70	2970/71	2971/72	2972/73	2973/74	2974/75	2975/76	2976/77	2977/78	2978/79	2979/80	2980/81	2981/82	2982/83	2983/84	2984/85	2985/86	2986/87	2987/88	2988/89	2989/90	2990/91	2991/92	2992/93	2993/94	2994/95	2995/96	2996/97	2997/98	2998/99	2999/00	3000/01	3001/02	3002/03	3003/04	3004/05	3005/06	3006/07	3007/08	3008/09	3009/10	3010/11	3011/12	3012/13	3013/1
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COMPANY NEWS  
IN BRIEF

● Hampton Gold Mining has acquired the business and assets of Temple Farm Coal for £3.25m cash. Temple Farm is a substantial Scottish licensed coal-mining business which operates some 10 miles south of Edinburgh. The business will now trade under the name Blinkbonny Coal, as a subsidiary of Hampton.

● London United Investments reports that Lazard Bros has underwritten and sub-underwritten is now in progress for a one-for-three rights issue of 2.94m shares of 20p each at 175p a share to raise about £4.9m net of expenses. The proceeds will be applied in subscribing for new shares in LUI's fully owned offshoot, Walbrook Insurance.

**Warford Investments**  
Year to 25.12.82  
Pretax profit, £3.83m (£3.31m).  
Stated earnings, 21.7p (23.8p).  
Turnover, £24.8m (£24.8m).  
Net dividend, 12.5p (12p).  
Share price, 340p, down 33p. Yield (gross), 5.25.

**John Folkes Hefo**  
Year to 1.12.82  
Pretax profit, £1m (£742,000).  
Stated earnings, 1.43p (1.05p).  
Turnover, £85.41m (£83.01m).  
Net dividend, 1.25p (1.25p).  
Share price, 18p down 2½. Yield (gross), 9.92.

**Wemyss Investment Trust**  
Half-year to 31.3.83  
Pretax profit, £282,000 (£247,000).  
Stated earnings, 9.5p (9.5p).  
Net dividend, 7.0p (7.0p).

**Murdin and Peacock**  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pretax profit, £11.32m (£10.08m).  
Stated earnings, 11.4p (11.0p).  
Turnover, £462.5m (£400.34m).  
Net dividend, 3.12p (2.7p).  
Share price, 74p, down 2p. Yield (gross), 2.56.  
Dividend payable on 8.7.83.

**John Howison**  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pretax profit, £8.5m (£7.8m).  
Stated earnings, 28.3p (34.5p).  
Turnover, £23.8m (£27.1m).  
Net dividend, 15.0p (13.7p).  
Share price, 246p, up 2p. Yield (gross), 8.71.  
Dividend payable on 1.7.83.

**Central & Sheerwood**  
Year to 31.12.82  
Pretax profit, £21,000 (£154,000 restated).  
Stated earnings, (loss), 1.04p (loss, 0.64p).  
Turnover, £94.04m (£94.79m).  
Net dividend, 0.3p (1.05p).  
Share price, 11½p, down ½p. Yield (gross), 3.72.

**Milets Leisure Shops**  
Year to 31.1.83  
Pretax profit, £867,000 (£915,000).  
Stated earnings, 11.9p (10.7p).  
Turnover, £18.34m (£17.74m).  
Net dividend, 6.95p (6.95p).  
Share price, 130p, up 5p. Yield (gross), 7.63.  
Dividend payable on 21.7.83.

PIONEER MUTUAL INSURANCE  
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this COMPANY will be held at the BLUNDELLSANDS HOTEL, THE SERPENTINE, LIVERPOOL, L29 6TH, on FRIDAY, 27th MAY 1983 at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

- To receive the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December 1982.
- To re-elect Directors

- (a) Professor G. Clayton M.A. who retires by rotation
- (b) Mr A. R. Barnes and Mr G. A. Youngman

- To re-appoint Arthur Young McClelland Moore & Co as Auditors to the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

DATED 4th May 1983.

By Order of the Board  
D. BLAZARD  
Secretary

REGISTERED AND HEAD OFFICE:  
Pioneer House  
16 Crosby Road North  
Waterloo  
Liverpool  
L22 0JY

NOTE:  
1. A shareholder entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy must be a member of the Company.

Sotheby's decision creates  
more merger confusion

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

The Government's policy over mergers has been unclear for some years but since Lord Cockfield has been Secretary of State for Trade the confusion has mounted.

The latest surprise is Lord Cockfield's decision to ignore the recommendation of Sir Gordon Berra, Director General of Fair Trading, that the bid by the American-based GFI Knoll International for Sotheby's, the fine art auctioneers, should not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Lord Cockfield justifies his decision by saying that the bid raises an issue of public interest because of London's position as the centre of the fine art market and Sotheby's position in that market. Certainly, it's not a clear monopoly problem.

His action could ruffle American feathers as much the rebuffing more than a year ago by the Monopolies Commission of a bid for Davy International from Enserch Corporation, the Texas-based oil production and services group. That happened at a time when UK companies were buying up American interests in swaths.

But the Trade Department in December had already made history in a surprising way by overturning the Monopolies Commission recommendation over the proposed takeover by



Cockfield: change of policy could be on way.

Charter Consolidated of Anderson Strathclyde.

The Commission had, admittedly, ruled that the takeover should not be allowed to go ahead on a split vote. But it was the first time in 18 years of merger control that such a reversal by the Trade Department had been made.

It subsequently emerged that Lord Cockfield had not taken that decision. Because he owned shares in one of the companies concerned, the decision had

been taken by Mr Peter Rees, the Minister for Trade.

The decision was to say the least, controversial. There were, perhaps, predictable Opposition charges in the House of Commons about the Government caving into City interests, and Lord Cockfield was accused of a lack of candour.

There have been other controversial decisions over the past year, including some from the commission, which have left industry bemused about what the Government really wants. The last statement on government policy on mergers was made in 1980 by Mr John Nott, who was Trade Secretary. That pointed to a more sceptical look at conglomerate mergers.

Lord Cockfield now has on his desk an internal Whitehall review of merger policy. It is believed to suggest that the Government should consider giving more explanations of its position when it either accepts or rejects advice.

It is also believed to urge that when decisions are taken on non-competition grounds the position should be particularly clarified. This would apply when control of a big company passes outside Britain, as could happen with Sotheby's.

When Lord Cockfield decided in April not to refer to the Blue Circle bid for Abertaw Cement he spent out rather more fully the reasons for his decision.

So some change could now be on the way.

Sharp fall  
in world  
borrowing

Paris (AP - Dow Jones) New borrowing operations on the international capital markets fell steeply by \$5.1 bn (£3.22bn) in April to \$11.8 bn according to the figures released yesterday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

April's total was also well below the \$13.5 bn raised in February. The OECD commented that the drop in borrowing activity in April was more apparent than real. However, it noted that the February figure had been swollen by a \$4.4 bn international bank loan to Brazil while the March total included a \$5 bn credit to Mexico.

If these "rather special" financings are excluded from the monthly totals, new international bank lending in the form of medium-term syndicated eurocredits has had a relatively strong upward trend compared with the depressed level of January.

OECD member-countries and non-oil developing countries increased their borrowing considerably on the capital markets in April. The 24 OECD nations raised a total of \$8.8bn in April, up from \$8bn in March and \$6.9bn in February.

Sweden was the biggest OECD borrower in April, accounting for \$1.7bn of the overall amount raised. Next was Japan with \$1.2bn and France and the US both with \$1.1bn.

Christie's -  
the market improves

FIVE YEAR RECORD		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Auction sales	..	98,922	125,712	175,479*	185,721*	184,721*
Revenue	..	20,103	24,848	30,973	33,947	35,076
Profit before tax	..	5,629	6,046	7,035	5,276	3,705
Earnings attributable to shareholders	..	2,853	2,974	3,002	2,768	1,630
Dividends	..	928	1,229	1,433	1,433	1,433
Retained profits	..	1,925	1,745	1,569	1,335	197
Shareholders funds	..	8,679	12,360	14,828	17,437	19,125
		p	p	p	p	p
Earnings per share	..	14.32	14.53	15.22	13.83	7.96
Dividends per share	..	4.50	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Net assets per share	..	42.39	60.37	72.42	85.16	95.15

\*Includes buyers' premium where applicable.

The past year has been a challenging one for your Company. We have concentrated our efforts on increasing our market share and controlling our operating costs without impairing our service.

World-wide the autumn season was 21 per cent higher than the comparable period of the previous year and an all time record for Christie's.

The strong upturn in sales was reflected in the profit and loss account where the pre-tax profit for the second six months of the year was more than double that achieved in the first half. Moreover, it was the first improvement in a six month period for three years.

I am glad to say that the improvement seen in the autumn season has continued into the opening months of the current year. The signs are that the Art Market has turned the corner.

We enter our second decade as a public company in good heart. We believe that we have the correct structure and world representation to benefit from a sustained upturn in the marketplace.



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## THF in \$1.2bn US hotel development

From Christopher Thomas  
New York

Trusthouse Forte, the biggest hotel and catering group in the world, is taking a stake in a shared investment in US hotel development totalling \$1.2bn (£759m) by the end of next year. The investment, which THF will share with pension funds

and insurance groups, will take it into a dominant position in the hotel industry in America, where it already has 350 travel lodges and seven hotels.

Fourteen hotels are planned or already under construction in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Phoenix, Orlando, Newport Beach, Miami, New Orleans, Stamford

in Connecticut and Provo in Utah.

Further expansion plans are in hand which will make THF among the largest hotel chains in America.

The group is concentrating on America in the belief that Europe is saturated with hotels. Mr Michael Flaxman, the New York-based director of development for THF Inc, said America offered the greatest

potential in the world for hotel development.

The group's aggressive drive in the US comes at a time when industry analysts predict that hotel construction will drop this year for the first time in a decade, partly as a result of the reduction in tourism brought about by the strong dollar.

The amount of unoccupied hotel space in the US rose to an unhealthy 35 per cent last year, against 30 per cent in 1980.

## Granville &amp; Co Limited.

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## The Over-the-Counter Market

1982/83	1981/82	Company	Price	Div	Yld	P/E	Full
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	-	6.4	4.8	7.8
158	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	132	-	10.0	6.6	-
74	57	Aisprung Group	62nd	-	6.1	9.8	17.7
46	29	Armstrong & Rhodes	29	-	4.3	14.8	3.5
326	197	Bardon Hill	326	+	11.4	3.5	13.7
143	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	143	-	15.7	10.8	-
270	210	Cudde Group	210	-	17.6	6.4	-
86	50	Deborah Services	50	-	6.0	12.0	3.3
97%	77	Frank Horsell	96	-1%	-	-	8.0
96	25%	Frank Horsell-Pt-Ord 57	94%	-1%	8.7	9.2	10.3
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	-	7.1	11.5	3.9
55	34	George Blair	54	-	7.3	9.5	12.3
100	74	Ind Free Castings	77	-	7.3	9.5	9.9
168	100	Isis Conv Pref	168	+	15.7	9.3	-
147	94	Jackson Group	147	+	7.5	5.1	4.5
320	111	James Burrough	220	+	9.6	4.4	16.1
260	148	Robert Jenkins	150	-	20.0	13.3	1.6
85	54	Scrutious "A"	69	-	3.7	8.3	9.0
167	112	Torday & Cardile	114	-	11.4	10.0	5.1
29	21	Unilock Holdings	26	-	0.46	1.8	-
85	64	Walter Alexander	68	+	6.4	9.4	4.9
270	214	W. S. Yeates	265	-	17.1	6.5	4.1

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

THE TIMES 1000  
1982/1983

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## Tootal Group

Earnings per share up from 3.2p to 5.3p.

UK trading profits nearly doubled.

Overseas profits hit by recession but substantial cost savings initiated.

Borrowings reduced by over £9m and gearing down from 62% to 48%.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS  
YEAR ENDED 31 JANUARY 1983

	1982/83 £ million	1981/82 £ million
Sales to outside customers	401.2	418.9
Trading profit before interest	23.3	22.2
Interest	9.4	11.9
Share of profit of associated companies	13.9	10.3
Profit before taxation	1.0	4.5
Taxation	14.9	14.8
Profit after taxation	3.4	6.9
Minority interests	11.5	7.9
Profit before extraordinary items	1.9	2.1
Extraordinary items	9.6	5.8
Profit/loss attributable to Tootal Group plc	(1.9)	(26.4)
	7.7	(20.6)
Dividends per Ordinary Share	2.35p	2.35p

The Report & Accounts will be posted to shareholders on 27 May 1983

The Annual General Meeting will be held

at the City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester on 22 June 1983

The above results are extracted from the full Group accounts for the year ended 31 January 1983 which carry an unqualified audit report and will be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

TOOTAL GROUP plc

Tootal House, 19/21 Spring Gardens, Manchester, M60 2TL

This advertisement is published by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited on behalf of BTR plc.

# ACTION!

The BTR share offer represents a massive premium of 68 per cent and the opportunity to participate in BTR - a group committed to profit growth.

The offer is exceptionally generous and fully reflects any 1983 "recovery" that Tilling could responsibly forecast.

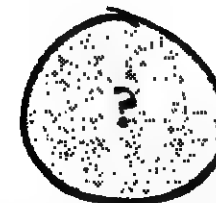
How far would the Tilling shares fall if BTR lapses its offer?



Share bid value\*



Pre-bid value\*



Future Tilling value

**BTR - Tilling**  
**There's no comparison.**

**BTR**

**ACCEPT THE BTR BID NOW**

\*Based on the middle market quotation derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List of BTR ordinary shares for 27th April, 1983 and of Tilling ordinary shares for 31st March, 1983.

The directors of BTR plc (including those who have delegated detailed supervision of this advertisement) have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate and each of the directors accepts responsibility accordingly.



# BELL'S

## SCOTCH WHISKY

# BELL'S

British & Commonwealth has taken another step to rid itself of the dowdy steamship image which formed the basis of the group last century when it fleet sailed under the Clan Line banner.

Yesterday the group announced it had bought a further 370,000 shares in the merchant banker Leopold Joseph, taking its total stake to 410,000 shares, or 15.6 per cent of the equity.

This has been seen in the city as another positive move by the group towards the hi-tech image of the 1980s, which has been behind the spectacular share price rise in less than six months from 296p to close 810p last night.

Much of the improvement stems from its 18 per cent stake in money broker Exco International, and 25 per cent stake in Telerate, the financial information service. Recently shares in Telerate made their debut on Wall Street valuing the entire group at more than £500m.

Other interests include controlling stakes in Bristol Helicopter Group and the Gartmore Unit Trust empire.

Edinburgh Investment Trust is thought to have sold B & C

# High Tech shipping line

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began April 25. Dealings end, May 9. Closing day, May 9. Settlement day, May 16.

latest stake in Leopold Joseph at about the 210p. Confirmation is expected shortly. Meanwhile, the market will be keeping a close eye on Joseph, unchanged at 189p, to see if B & C decided to tighten its grip.

Elsewhere, the rest of the equity market spent a lacklustre day with jobbers calling as they bid for stock by marking prices lower. The FT Index fluctuated in narrow limits closing at its lowest point of the day 2.3 down at 689.8.

Leading equities recovered from a nervous start helped by opening prices on Wall Street. But falls were still noted in

Beecham 8p to 388p, Boots to 247, Distillers 4p to 248p and Grand Metropolitan 3p to 338p. ICI also encountered nervous sellers losing 10p to 456p reflecting the decision to raise £100m on the Eurobond market with a new convertible bond.

Gills put up a better performance with early demanding exhausting remaining supplies of the "tap" Treasury 10½ per cent 1989 at £25½. About £300m of "tap" was thought to have been sold compared with an initial amount of £100m.

The rest of the gilt market continued to make the most of a stronger pound which closed 0.2 cents higher at \$1.5805 on the foreign exchange. Gains of nearly 5p were reported in long where there was just a hint of another cut in bank base rates expected shortly.

On the bid front, The Monopolies and Mergers Commission took the market by surprise by referring the £60m

from General Felt Industries to Sotheby Parke Bernet.

GFI with 30 per cent of the shares was thought to be home and dry despite talk of a possible counter bid from another private American company.

The effect on Sotheby's was obvious with the price tumbling.

Heavy selling has greeted this weeks full year figures from Fosco Minsep, the metallurgical specialist chemicals group, where pretax profits slumped from £23.4m to £14.5m. Yesterday the shares dropped 9p to 142p as a line of 250,000 shares were dumped on the market.

60p to 465p as the first closing date for the offer expired. Investors may now have to endure a six month wait before hearing the Commission's verdict.

Grand Metropolitan, the

hoped to brewing group, had called off talks with Pleasura, had several of its London casinos. This had the effect of depressing the price of Trident TV, down 8½p at 91p, and currently being bid for by Pleasura. Market men believe it makes the possibility of a reference to the Commission a certainty. Pleasura closed 2p higher at 311p.

Tarmac yesterday confirmed that it had sold its entire stake in Candeco Resources as the two groups of North Sea interests now seemed remote. The 5 million shares (10.2 per cent of the equity) were sold in yesterday's times. But dealers are confident that Tarmac had now focused its attention on London Brick, up 2p at 162, and may have bought just under 5 per cent of the shares.

Bifurcated Engineering's recent rights issue has proved a flop. Of the 771,000 shares issued only 432,000 were taken up, amounting to 55.95 per cent of the issue. The bulk of the remaining shares have been taken up by the underwriters.

## BRITISH FUNDS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001
1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002
1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003
1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005
1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006
1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007
1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008
1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009
1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010

## COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013
1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014
1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016
1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017
1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018
1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019
1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020

## LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021
1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022
1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023
1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025
1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027
1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028
1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029
1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030

## DOLLAR STOCKS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031
1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032
1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034
1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035
1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036
1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037
1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038
1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039
1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040

## BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041
1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042
1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043
1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044
1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045
1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046
1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047
1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048
1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049
1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050

## BREWERS AND DISTILLERIES

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051
1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053
1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054
1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055
1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056
1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057
1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058
1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059
1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061
1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063
1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064
1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065
1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066
1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067
1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068
1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069
1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070

## A - B

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071
1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072
1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073
1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075
1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076
1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077
1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078
1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079
1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080

## C - E

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081
1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082
1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083
1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084
1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085
1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086
1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087
1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088
1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089
1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090

## F - H

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091
1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092
1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093
1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094
1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095
1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097
1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098
1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099
1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100

## I - K

1982/83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Yield	P/E
1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101
1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102
1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103
1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104
1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105
1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106
1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107
1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108
1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109
1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110

## L - N







## FOOTBALL

## Opinion of clubs divided over revised TV offer

By Stuart Jones

## Football Consortium

The Café Royal is the setting for the next, but possibly not the final, episode in the dispute over television football. The club chairman will today discuss a revised offer and it would not be surprising if the meeting ends with a call for further negotiations. The central theme of the plot concerns advertisements, coverage and money.

The Football Associations regulations permit shirt logos that measure 32 sq in, the television representations insist that size should be halved. The chairman, in return, want to reduce the number of matches covered by the two channels each weekend to four, but they may allow some of them to be screened live.

Television are offering a sum of £5.4m over two years and another £1m to retain overseas rights. Once agreement has been reached, they would also recognize a sponsorship deal, estimated to be worth £3.2m over three years, that is expected to be signed by the Football League.

The television companies believe that with video contracts and additional ground advertising for the cameras, the deal is worth £12m to the game. Jonathan Martin, the BBC's head of sport, said: "This is a very large sum of money, especially when you consider the appeal of football on



Clay: "League's most important meeting ever"

television over the last few years has been diminishing."

Ernie Clay, the chairman of a second division club, Fulham, holds one of the 53 votes. He feels the meeting is "the most important since the League started", but fears the final decision will be far from unanimous. "The block vote is immovable and the need for a 75 per cent majority is disgusting," he said yesterday.

The third and fourth division clubs hold eight votes between them and can stand in the way of proposals that are not to their benefit. "It is about time the stopped wagging the dog," Clay added. "The smaller clubs must accept that they should help the bigger ones, who are beginning

to realize that they could break away on their own."

But even the most powerful representatives do not present a united front. For instance, the chairman of Tottenham Hotspur, Douglas Alexander, favours live coverage but his counterpart at Arsenal, Peter Hill-Wood, and at Manchester United, Martin Edwards, would accept it only if their clubs receive adequate compensation for loss of gate receipts. Clay himself will vote against it and will also oppose the reduction of shirt advertisements.

He will vote for "canned" matches to be shown each weekend and for the abolition of Saturday afternoon previews. But Jack Dunnett, Nottingham's chairman, says he will reject the whole offer faced by such a disparity of opinions, television must be relieved that at least their one competitor, Telecine, has withdrawn from talks that promise to be lengthy, if not inconclusive.

For his part Martin insists that television will not compensate clubs for gate losses. "We are not in the business of underwriting football to that extent," he said. "Expecting us to compensate clubs for any loss of receipts they may feel they have suffered would be like asking us to act as an insurance policy for them." He urged the club representatives to consider "an agreement in the best interests of both football and television."

## No hope of final reprieve admits the players' man

Reforming the FA disciplinary system could mean the FA Cup Final being held at a venue other than Wembley, the professional Footballers Association secretary conceded yesterday. He emerged from a meeting on the subject at the Football Association yesterday holding out no hope for Manchester United's Remi Moses and Steve Foster of Brighton, who are both suspended from this year's Wembley final.

Taylor also admitted that his suggestion that the FA adopt a UEFA style of disciplinary code for the cup competitions did not meet with unanimous approval from the representatives of the English and Welsh Football Associations, the football league and managers and Secretaries Association.

Taylor wants punishments restricted to the competition in which the offences occurred, but he said: "It certainly wasn't straightforward, with many problems brought out at the meeting. If we adopted the UEFA system, whereby a player is automatically suspended if he collects two bookings in one of the European cup competitions, we could have a worse position this year."

For example, in the Sheffield Wednesday v Brighton semi-final there were 12 players who already had one cup caution recorded against them. Any one of them would have been in line to miss the final if he had been booked again under our new proposed system."



Missing out: Moses (left) and Foster

Taylor added: "It was also pointed out that Brighton have played teams who have been missing through suspension. Some people regarded this as being balanced out by Foster's suspension in the final. Another criticism was that lower division clubs would

possibly be under a handicap when the first division clubs came fresh into the competition in the later stages. According to Taylor players and managers have no complaints about the basic disciplinary set-up, which he calls "clean cut and consistent."

He said the referees ten minutes to persuade him to leave. But the excitement was over. The game ended in a goalless draw.

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## Aberdeen priority is now for Real

Aberdeen have conceded defeat in the tightest Scottish premier division title race for years and turned their attentions towards next week's European Cup Winners' Cup final in Gothenburg. A goalless draw with Hibernian at Easter Road on Tuesday has left Aberdeen with only faint hopes in the championship chase.

Alex Ferguson, the Aberdeen manager, watched his side struggle as the effects of a long, hard season began to take their toll and said: "The league's over for us. It's very disappointing but I just can't see our other challengers finishing now."

With two games remaining, Aberdeen joint second with Celtic on 51 points, one behind Dundee United, but Ferguson now believes the time has come to begin preparations for next week's match with Real Madrid, who have just finished runners-up in the Spanish League to Athletic Bilbao.

Aberdeen face the bottom club, Kilmarnock, tonight in their last league game. Ferguson said: "The final now comes ahead of everything else. It is because he wants to have the players at their sharpest. Celtic are the only team who can beat us. We are not in the business of underwriting football to that extent," he said. "Expecting us to compensate clubs for any loss of receipts they may feel they have suffered would be like asking us to act as an insurance policy for them." He urged the club representatives to consider "an agreement in the best interests of both football and television."

The timing could not have been better for Ferguson as they gained their first away win in eight months, by 2-1 at Stirling Albion on Tuesday, to give some credibility to their hopes of escaping relegation to the third division.

With games in hand over most of their rivals in distress, the Laneshire club could yet find themselves in a strong position at Crystal Palace on May 17 may be crucial to both clubs. Bury secured victory at Gay Meadow with two goals in five minutes, partly in the second half from Phil and Donovan. Shrewsbury, for whom it was the first defeat in nine games, replied with a header from Bates.

The other strugglers, Carlisle United and Cambridge United, probably earned themselves a reprieve by taking a point apiece in a 2-2 draw.

In the first division, Tottenham Hotspur and West Ham United kept on course for UEFA Cup places next season with impressive 2-1 away wins. A goal two minutes from time by Mubutu ended Spurs' victory at Southampton, a seventh ninth victory from Stewart. Cliveden West Ham's triumph at Ipswich.

Podd, the Bradford defender, was sent off in the 3-0 defeat at Gillingham.

Alan Robinson, of Watfordville in Hampshire, has been promoted to the international panel of referees from England. He will take over from Alf Grey, the FA Cup Final referee, who has reached retirement age.

## RESULTS

FIRST DIVISION: Ipswich Town 1, West Ham United 2; Southampton 1, Tottenham Hotspur 2; Carlisle United 2, Cambridge United 2; Shrewsbury 1, Burnley 2; Third Division: Gillingham 2, Bradford City 2; Fourth Division: Gillingham 2, Bradford City 2.

QUARTER-FINALS: First leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Peterborough 1, Reading 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

SECOND DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

THIRD DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

FOURTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

FIFTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

SIXTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

SEVENTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

EIGHTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

NINTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

TENTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

ELEVENTH DIVISION: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

Twelfth Division: Reading 1, Peterborough 2; Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2. Second leg: Reading 1, Peterborough 2.

## TENNIS

## McEnroe attacked by Lendl

From A Special Correspondent Forest Hills

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, the world No 1, has made clear that he is no longer prepared to put up with the kind of behaviour which John McEnroe displayed when beating him in the World Championship Tennis (WCT) final in Dallas on Sunday.

After thinking the matter over for 48 hours, the usually reticent Lendl spoke about the matter at a press conference after his 6-0, 6-0 win over Brent Frow, of South Africa, in the Tournament of Champions here on Tuesday evening.

Lendl said, with the cool detachment of someone who has weighed up his plans of attack: "I am fed up with the double standards that took place in the match. No matter what was happening he was always questioning calls. I am not ready to put up with it any longer. If officials are not going to do anything then I will take matters into my hands."

Asked to explain further, he replied: "I think I am going to show you." He then hinted that every time he had a close call, he would not be prepared to let it go and that he, too, would be likely to intimidate the officials.

An attack like this is out of character for Lendl. At press conferences, he usually answers questions in monosyllables, but here he took exception to surprise by the strength of his words.

In the past, their rivalry has been so intense that Lendl has been accused of directing shots at McEnroe. Answering a question about this, Lendl said: "I cannot hit him with my fists but I can hit him with the ball."

Lendl and McEnroe may meet in the final next Sunday, but Lendl doubted that McEnroe would progress that far. This tournament is being played on clay, a surface which is not McEnroe's best. Lendl suggests McEnroe will not get past the quarter-finals of Argentina, whom, if the draw goes according to plan, he should meet in the semi-final Saturday.

Players, generally, are concerned at the way McEnroe appears to flout the rules. Their feeling is that before very long he will come up against an official who will strictly apply the rules without worrying about sponsors or promoters.

Possibly that may happen when McEnroe starts playing in Europe. John McEnroe declined to be photographed with Ivan Lendl at a presentation luncheon on Tuesday.

RESULTS: Second round (US) (unseeded) at Forest Hills: McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

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McEnroe (USA) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1; Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

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## RACING

## Grand National is £2m short of the target

By Michael Seely

Negotiations between the Jockey Club and Bill Davies, the owner of Aintree Race Course are now at a deadlock. Yesterday the Jockey Club offered £3m for the site and the right to run the Grand National. The National Appeal Fund has raised £2m and the remaining £1m would be borrowed from the Horserace Betting Levy Board. Mr Davies has rejected this offer.

Mr Davies, the chairman of the Walton Group, indicated that he would accept £3m if a further £1m is forthcoming within a 12-month period. The Jockey Club said they did not think there was a likelihood of their raising the remaining capital, and that they were unable to improve on their offer. The new deadline is May 16.

The Jockey Club have hinted all along that they were unlikely to be able to raise the necessary £3m. In fact, the main fund-raising success stories have been those of John Dunlop and Pat Rohan, acting entirely on their own initiative. These two trainers raised nearly £150,000 for the fund. Dunlop organized a raffle with the two-year-old,

Satch, as the prize and Rohan ran a raffle in Yorkshire for cash prizes. Rohan said yesterday: "Generosity appears to have no limit if there is a prize, however slight, at the end of it. You'd be surprised at the thousands of letters I have received from people sending money and saying how delighted they were to be helping the appeal. My scheme, and Dunlop's much more imaginative and successful one, seem to have worked."

The sale of 25 tickets for Satch has raised about £130,000. The details of the Yorkshire raffle have not yet been finalised but Rohan said: "I have already sent £15,405 to the fund and I expect to have another £5,000 by next Wednesday when the draw is made at York."

Considering the tickets were 50p each and the first prize only £200, this is a considerable amount of money. "I was determined to reach people outside racing, as the industry itself have already been more than generous. This took hours of scanning the yellow pages for

the names of working men's clubs, schools and so on. Our expenses were about £6,000. "I do not know whether there is enough time left, or whether it will be possible to get permission from the Gaming Board, as there are strict laws governing these matters. But if you could sell £1 tickets for a Grand National lottery with prizes totalling say £50,000 I'm sure you'd raise a million in no time."

## Jockeys appear in film stunt

Three National Hunt jockeys, Charles Mann, John Burke and Gerry Grady are substituting as stunt men, for the filming of the life story of the former jockey Bob Champion. Champion recovered from cancer to compete and win the 1981 Grand National at Aintree.

The filming starts on May 16 at Liverpool racecourse, where there will be nearly 70 horses involved in the film, in which John Burke plays the leading role. The ironic fact about the film, is that the budget exceeds £4m. The racecourse can be bought for that amount.

## The Noble Player finds the going easier than most

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The gallops at Lambourn have become so desperate after all the recent rain that Barry Hills and Paul Cole, two of the leading trainers there, have resorted to transporting horses needing quality fast work to the Jockey Club's training centre at Newmarket, which is a couple of miles from Stonehenge.

The journey takes an hour, but it is worthwhile. Cole knew the gallops were not working for his two-year-old, Noble Player, and he was looking for a better place to train him. Hills has also been there the day before, leading a convoy of boxes that carried 10 horses. Among them were his classic broodmares, The Noble Player and Nithaba. They were ridden by Steve Causton and Robert Street respectively, and went a mile and a quarter along with seven others, delighting the

trainer. He said afterwards that he could not give them such work at home, for fear of tearing the horses apart. If the weather relents, and York does not wash down the plugways like Chester, Hills plans to run The Noble Player in the Mecca-Dante Stakes next week. If the race is lost, he will be switched to Saint Crispin in the Grand Critérium. He has nine times as a two-year-old, but he is much more experienced than most of his contemporaries, and that will count a lot at Epsom come Derby Day.

His stable companion, Nithaba, who was runner-up to Goodby Shelley in the Fred Darling Stakes at Newbury last month, is earmarked for the Musidora Stakes at York, but again Hills has a contingency plan which would also mean a trip

to France. Vibau could run in the Prix St Alary. At Salisbury yesterday, Kim Bracey's good start to the season continued as he won the Salisbury Stakes. The Norfolk Stakes or the Windsor Castle Stakes at Royal Ascot, whichever looks the easier, is now on the agenda. Bracey remarked: "Caroline was beaten in three quarters of a length (in second place), and looked a trifle unlucky. Arguably, he made much of his own trouble by starting slowly, but to make matters worse he was stopped in his run - a field on early five, believe it or not. On paper, and on performance, he is crying out for six furlongs."

Happily his trainer, Henry Candy, did not have to wait long for compensation. Half an hour later he watched Rose-Lover win the Warrminster Stakes quite decisively, to become the eleventh two-year-old to score for a first season since 1974.

## Salisbury

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

1.30 WINCANTON STAKES (Div 2: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (14 runners)  
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2.00 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,799: 1m) (6)  
2.00 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,799: 1m) (6)  
2.00 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,799: 1m) (6)  
2.00 DORSET HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,799: 1m) (6)

2.30 FAULT LAGER HANDICAP (£2,768: 7f) (13)  
2.30 FAULT LAGER HANDICAP (£2,768: 7f) (13)  
2.30 FAULT LAGER HANDICAP (£2,768: 7f) (13)  
2.30 FAULT LAGER HANDICAP (£2,768: 7f) (13)

3.00 REDENHAM STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,268: 5f) (9)  
3.00 REDENHAM STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,268: 5f) (9)  
3.00 REDENHAM STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,268: 5f) (9)  
3.00 REDENHAM STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,268: 5f) (9)

3.30 EDDIE REAVEY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,257: 5f) (12)  
3.30 EDDIE REAVEY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,257: 5f) (12)  
3.30 EDDIE REAVEY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,257: 5f) (12)  
3.30 EDDIE REAVEY AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,257: 5f) (12)

4.00 WINCANTON STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (13)  
4.00 WINCANTON STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (13)  
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4.00 WINCANTON STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (13)

4.30 CITY BOYS HANDICAP (£2,294: 1m 6f) (13)  
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4.30 CITY BOYS HANDICAP (£2,294: 1m 6f) (13)  
4.30 CITY BOYS HANDICAP (£2,294: 1m 6f) (13)

5.00 WINCANTON STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o maidens: £2,137: 1m 2f) (13)  
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## Law Report May 5 1983

## Court of Appeal

## Husband's army grant not to be paid into court

Walker v Walker

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce, Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir Roger Ormrod

[Judgment delivered May 3]

A wife was not entitled to have her husband's army resettlement grant paid into court until the trial of issues relating to ancillary relief, the Court of Appeal held.

The court said that an order for the payment into court by the husband of the army resettlement grant was bad, either because the Paymaster General in paying a cheque to her Majesty's Accountant General was paying it to "another person" within the meaning of section 203(2) of the Army Act 1955, or because if he was not doing so, he was taking a step which to have a valuable and useful effect to the husband's wife had to involve a charge on the grant which was itself void under section 203(1).

The court refused an appeal by the wife, Diane Walker, against an order of Mr Justice Sheldon who set aside the registrar's order granting an injunction against, *inter alia*, her Majesty's Paymaster General.

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC and Mr Nicholas Mostyn for the wife; Mr E James Holman for the Ministry of Defence.

**LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE** said that the husband and wife were married in April 1976 and had three children. In June 1981 the wife petitioned for dissolution of the marriage.

In November 1981 the wife sought financial provision and made inquiries while the husband was still a serving soldier whether his resettlement grant could be preserved by consent.

A decree nisi was granted on March 24, 1982 and on April 1, 1982 the husband was discharged from the Army.

The husband had a resettlement grant entitlement of £2,436 under the provisions of a Royal Warrant. On April 2, 1982 the wife applied under the provisions of section 37 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 for preservation of the fund of £2,436.

On April 5 the registrar granted an injunction against her Majesty's Paymaster General to pay the money into court and on April 6 that order was amended to include the resettlement paymaster.

The Ministry of Defence raised objections and the application was transferred to the High Court. On May 6 the decree absolute was granted. On May 21 the husband's solicitors took themselves off the record and the husband took no further part in the proceedings.

On July 29, 1982, Mr Justice Sheldon held that section 203 of the 1955 Act precluded the court from making the order which the registrar had made ordering the Paymaster General to pay the resettlement grant money into court in the event of their not having been paid to the husband.

Section 203(1) of the 1955 Act stated: "Every assignment of or charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge, any pay, military or other gratuity or allowance payable to any person in respect of his ...

## Divisional Court

## Expenses claim forms not open to public

Brookman v Green

Before Lord Justice Goff and Mr Justice Mann

[Judgment delivered April 27]

Claim forms submitted to a local authority by council tax payers for payment of expenses were not "documents" deposited with the "office of a local authority" within the meaning of section 225(1) of the Local Government Act 1972 where their use as a record had been superseded by computerised records, and were not therefore available for inspection by local government electors.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in allowing an appeal by the financial officer of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council by way of case stated against his conviction by the Morley Justices in West Yorkshire for obstructing Mr Harold Green, a ratepayer, from inspecting documents relating to council tax claims, to wit claim forms, submitted to sections 225(1) and 228(7) of the Local Government Act 1972.

The Act provides, by section 225(1): "In any case in which a document of any description is deposited with the proper officer of a local authority... the proper officer... shall receive and retain the document... for the purposes directed by the standing orders... or instrument."

Mr Robert Harrison for the chief financial officer; Mr Gervase Bradford for the ratepayer.

**MR JUSTICE MANN** said that the appellant was, in his capacity as chief financial officer, responsible for receiving documents pursuant to section 225(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. The respondent was chairman of the Wakefield Ratepayers' Association and a person entitled to inspect such documents in accordance with section 228(5) and (6) of the Act.

Prior to April 1, 1981, claim forms submitted by council tax payers were used by the chief financial officer as the report of payments made to council tax and were accordingly made available for inspection by local government electors, pursuant to section 228 of the Act.

After that date the record of payments consisted of a register

service in her Majesty's military forces should be voided against which it was directed to prevent the potential recipients of money to which they were entitled from losing the benefit thereof by any assignment or charge. Further, section 203(2) stated that "no order shall be made by any court the effect of which would be to restrain any person from receiving anything which by virtue of this section he is entitled to receive, or to direct payment thereof to another person."

Mr Jackson's main submission on behalf of the wife was that the order for payment of money into court was not an order which directed payment to "another person."

The Rules of the Supreme Court which dealt with payments into court provided that cheques would be made payable to her Majesty's Accountant General.

At that stage the payer was paying "another person", namely the Accountant General.

Mr Jackson submitted that that was not enough because when the money was paid into court no other person had a right immediately to claim financial enjoyment of it and legally until some other order was made the money belonged to the husband. So it would, he submitted, be stretching the words of the section to interpret it as being paid to "another person" when it was paid into court.

The effect of a payment into court had to be to enable the wife, if successful, to obtain payment out of court of the whole or such part of the money as the court was necessary to satisfy the court's order.

But this was not a payment into court of a kind contemplated by the Rules of the Supreme Court in respect of satisfaction or part satisfaction of money in an action. One could not see how the wife would be able to get an order for the payment out of the money in court. There was no rule which would enable it to be paid out.

She would be able to obtain a charging order on any of the husband's including moneys presently in court pursuant to the order of the court. She would then have established a right to the moneys held in court.

But that would clearly be contrary to the intention of the statute. A cheque made payable by the Ministry of Defence to her Majesty's Accountant General by way of payment into court of a sum representing the entitlement of a former soldier to his resettlement grant, was being paid to "another person" in the order of the court, in which case such order for payment would be contrary to section 203(2).

Alternatively, an order for payment into court of its full value because the only explanation or reason for such an order would be to circumvent the prohibition in section 203(1).

Lord Justice Griffiths and Sir Roger Ormrod agreed.

Solicitors: Giffen Couch & Archer; Leighton Buzzard; Treasury Solicitor.

**Landlord not obliged to sue**

O'Leary and Another v Linsley London Borough Council

There was no implied term in a tenancy agreement obliging landlords to enforce a tenant's agreement not to cause nuisance to neighbours who were also their tenants and the appropriate remedy for aggrieved tenants was to bring an action in tort against the nuisance, Lord Justice Dillon held in the Court of Appeal on May 4.

Lord Justice Dillon held in the Court of Appeal on May 4.

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Lord Justice Dillon held in the Court of Appeal on May 4.

## GET OUT OF THE OFFICE

and see if you can manage - yourself, that is, and the resources of this Company.

The Company is a sales and marketing organisation in the exciting field of microchips, and is a subsidiary of a respected British Public Company. We are currently looking for people aged between 22 and 34 who are employed as Secretaries, P.A.'s, merchandisers or in sales promotion to join us as Sales Executives. No technical or sales knowledge is required as full training in all aspects of our industry will be given. An excellent appearance and personality, together with intelligence, drive and integrity are essential qualifications. The Company gives outstanding opportunity for women, as well as men, to reach senior management positions.

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Starting salary will be considerable and according to ability and experience. A company car will be provided immediately.

Please contact Miss Gill Waters or Mr Mike Welch on Burnham (06286) 4422 or 64912 any weekday between 9.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m., or send full curriculum vitae to:-

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## Personal Secretary

for the Deputy Director in the Mails Operation Department

A fully qualified Secretary is required to work for the Deputy Director in our busy Mails Operations Department at Post Office Headquarters in Central London. The Deputy Director has special responsibility for mechanisation policy and projects. As an equal opportunity employer we invite applications from both men and women.

Candidates must be keen, intelligent and have good personal qualities displaying tact, tolerance and reliability. The successful candidate will be given personal responsibility and must be able to work on their own initiative. They will be expected to work under considerable pressure when required.

Applicants must be aged 18 or over but under 55, have good qualifications in typing, audio and shorthand as well as being an efficient word processing machine operator (preferably on IBM Displaywriter).

The salary scale is £5632 - £7729 rising to £7763 with further experience. An inner London weighting allowance of £1360 is also payable. For an application form (to be returned by 25th May) please write to Mrs D Sims PHQ/PP2.4.1, Room 307, Armour House, St Martins-le-Grand, London EC1A 1AR.

## The Post Office

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(See Desc)

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excellent catering PA. Current

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responsible for all secretarial

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company's worldwide catering

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should have a fair to good

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# Appointments General

**BBC**  
Enterprises

## DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

West London

BBC Enterprises is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the BBC, responsible for commercial exploitation of programmes through a number of operational divisions.

This postholder will be responsible for the Company's legal and business affairs, including Company Secretary work, staff/office management and general administration, and will deputise for the Managing Director in his absence. The duties include major negotiations and formulation of distribution and other contractual agreements and will involve representing the Company in negotiations with the Talent Unions (e.g. Equity, M.U., and Writers Guild) and other rights holders.

This post will appeal to someone with legal, financial or Company Secretary qualifications and background, who has worked at a senior level in the relevant sectors of the entertainment industry. Preference will be given to those who have worked in television.

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For further information telephone Bryon Parkin, Managing Director, BBC Enterprises Ltd., 01-743 8000 Ext 8200, or write for application form (quote ref. 2459/T and enclose s.a.e.) BBC Appointments, London W1A 1AA.

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She (or he) must be an experienced journalist (preferably magazines) with a keen interest in everything. A good writer who is talented and tactful; able to get on with a creative team, be a stickler for accuracy and genuinely be interested in GH readers and all their related problems. A job that is fascinating and rewarding. Write giving details of career, present salary, availability, etc., to:

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also on page 26

## HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development

## Joining the American dream

Godfrey Golzen explains  
the differences between  
US immigration visas

The American dream may look slightly tarnished these days, but there is still no lack of foreigners who want to work in the United States. According to Robert Fraade, a partner in a firm of US lawyers whose London office specializes in immigration matters, there may be as many as 500,000 British passport holders working in Southern California alone. Yet the quota of British immigrants is only 20,000 a year - and 80 per cent of that is reserved for people with family ties to US citizens or permanent residents. So how does he explain the discrepancy?

"The US immigration laws are second only to the tax laws as a rigid set of bureaucratic rules," he says. "But as is the case with all such rules, there are perfectly legal ways through them as well."

One thing you must avoid at all costs is to collide with the system head-on. The British quota has long waiting lists in all the non-familiar categories and if your application is turned down you may never get any other kind of visa for the US either. Fraade's colleague, Steve Harris, explains: "The official view of the US immigration authorities is that every visitor has a secret hankering to live here permanently. Once you've demonstrated such a desire openly by applying for immigration, the presumption is that as soon as you get foot in the States with a visitor's visa you'll find some way of disappearing."

Much the more promising route, if

you want to work in the US, is to apply for one of the several categories of non-immigrant business visas and a good deal of the Fraade partnership's work is with corporate clients who want to transfer executives there. The requirement for this type of visa, called an L-1, is that the person concerned must have been employed outside the US by the company making the application for at least a year, and that he or she is employed either in a managerial or executive position or has some specialist expertise to offer. The L-1 visa can be granted for an initial period of three years and then be renewed.

A similar type of non-immigrant visa, E1 or E2, is issued to what are called, respectively, Treaty Traders and Treaty Investors. People with a British passport gaining the United States have the right to live there for up to five years in order to invest or trade on a substantial scale. What "substantial" means in terms of trade is left to the discretion of the United States Consulate issuing the visa, but as far as investment is concerned the minimum amount is considered to be \$100,000.

But what if you just want to take up a job offer in the United States,

without having any special connections? The route here is through the category of temporary workers who come under the H1 and H2 visas. They are issued for a year at a time and are usually renewable. The important difference between them is that the H1 visa is for persons of professional status and this phrase had a wider and vaguer definition in the United States than in Europe. In the case of the H2 visas, though, the United States employer has to go through a rather complicated rigmarole to satisfy his local Immigration and Naturalization Service that the foreign employee is taking a temporary position which no suitable United States citizen can be found.

People like entertainers and sportsmen open in under the H2 visa. But it also opens the door to ordinary people to go to the United States on a business or tourist visa, find a job and then apply for a temporary work visa. It can be processed in as little as a day - if, as Mr Fraade says, you get proper legal advice on what is involved. Otherwise it can take months, especially if you apply in one of the centres where there are already a lot of immigrants trying the same thing. The H visa, he stresses, is specific to a particular employer, not a national passport to the United States job market, and a Bill now before Congress may soon make it much more difficult to get a foot in Uncle Sam's door.

Godfrey Golzen is author of *Working Abroad*.

## NEWS ROUND

hours travelling and suffer many discomforts to reach their offices and while most did so by joining a traffic jam, either in a shared car or their own, one in five respondents walked.

● A new retirement preparation programme has recently been introduced by Legal & General, designed particularly for middle management - defined as those in the £18,000 to £20,000 income bracket. The programme, developed from the insurance company's successful pre-retirement counselling service introduced five years ago, was created to meet the specific needs of managers, which may differ from those of other members of staff, particularly in relation to financial planning. Further details can be obtained from Keith Hughes, Retirement Counselling Manager, Legal & General, Pensions Department, Kingswood House, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey.

● A new growth area for senior management is the hotel, travel and tourism industry, where a new breed of professional executive is superceding the traditional time-served managers who work their way up through the industry. "The market place is

changing", explained Eurosurvey headhunter Dermot Hoare. "Many tour operators, dissatisfied with the retailers' efforts, are investing in direct-sell outlets, creating a new management demand for sales and marketing people. Sadly, there is a dearth of professional managers in the travel and tourism industry who can respond to the new market trends, so more and more companies are having to look outside their own industry to recruit new executives." Typically, the new catchment areas are in fast-moving, upmarket consumer goods, retail distribution and finance.

● A book published last month aims to eliminate the notion that franchising is an easy way to riches by highlighting the potential pitfalls. The book, *Taking Up A Franchise* (Kogan Page, £5.95), by Godfrey Golzen, Colin Barrow and Jackie Severn, indicates that, as well as the numerous advantages there are stresses and dangers in some of the compromises franchising offers between self-employment and working for someone else. It gives financial and marketing data on around 100 leading franchise operators, detailed advice on evaluating a franchise proposal and how to finance a franchise, in addition to lists of useful organizations and publications.

## MASDAR

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

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Applications are invited from experienced and qualified people who have a proven record of achievement overseas. Preference will be given to those speaking the languages of the countries in which they have worked.

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## NEWS EDITOR The Architects' Journal

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Holy City of Makkah,  
Umm Al Qura University,  
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We require a Technical Editor and Graphic Designer preferably with several years of professional experience. The Technical Editor should be familiar with urban planning, statistical and scientific data and be fluent in Arabic and English.

The Graphic Designer should possess expertise in producing layouts for publications, translating technical data into graphics, preparing exhibitions and should be fluent in English and preferably Arabic.

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Please submit Applications and CV's to:  
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24 Poland Street, London, W1V 3DD.  
Tel. 01-434 3682

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British Farmer and Stockbreeder, fortnightly journal of the National Farmers' Union, requires an able journalist to write lucidly about mechanisation aspects of agriculture. Ideally applicants should have practical farming qualifications and journalistic experience, ability to write clearly and concisely, plenty of initiative and be able to work effectively in a small team.

Salary: minimum £9,115 pa. Car provided.

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# Appointments General

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Please apply with references to:

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Telephone: 01-834 9732

BIRGER CHRISTENSEN IS ONE OF THE LEADING FUR COMPANIES IN THE WORLD SELLING IN FINE STORES IN AMERICA, JAPAN AND THROUGHOUT EUROPE FROM DANISH HEADQUARTERS.

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Chatham House,  
10 St James's Square,  
London SW1Y 4LE

will shortly be appointing a Director to succeed David Watt, who is leaving at the end of this year. Those interested should, by the end of May, write to the Chairman, Lord Harlech, who will inform them of the proposed terms of appointment. The Chairman will also welcome suggestions from those who know of likely candidates who may not see this advertisement.

## WELL LOG ANALYST/ PETROPHYSICIST

ECL provides a wide range of consulting services to the international petroleum industry through our offices in the UK and Perth, Western Australia. Services include geological, geophysical, log analysis, petroleum engineering and reservoir engineering services, supported by our in-house computer facilities.

The Company is seeking an experienced log analyst/petrophysicist as part of the log analysis section of the UK operations. Applicants should have a minimum of 7 years industry experience with at least 3 years experience directly involved in log analysis.

They should be familiar with:

- Logging supervision and quality control in the field
- Log evaluation techniques ranging from such tools methods to detailed computer assisted petrophysical analysis
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**ECL** EXPLORATION  
CONSULTANTS LTD  
Highlands Farm, Green Road,  
Harlow, Essex, CM19 6AA  
Tel: 0462 73361  
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Several years experience in journalism or public relations essential. Degree-level education an advantage.

SALARY in the range £8,000 to £9,200 according to experience

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Requires young negotiator to join successful team in FULHAM OFFICE. Experience not essential but flair and enthusiasm vital. Excellent prospects and conditions.

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6.00 **Coolfax AM.** Whatever kind of TV set you have, you can receive this service of information about the news, sport, weather and traffic. Tightly sub-edited, and not as well known as it ought to be.

6.30 **Breakfast Time.** Frank Bough and Nick Ross are the presenters. Includes news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sport at 8.42, 7.18 and 8.18; Keep fit (between 6.45 and 7.00); Tonight's TV (7.15-7.30); Morning papers (7.32 and 8.32); Horoscope (8.30-8.45); This is America (8.45-9.00). Closes at 9.00.

10.10 **For Schools, Colleges: Twigs** 10.30 **Children's** 11.30 **Wales and the Americas** 11.50 **Closedown.**

12.30 **News after Noon** 12.57 **Financial Report.** And subtitled news headlines.

1.00 **Pebble Mill at One:** The lunchtime chat and music show from the foyer-studio. 1.45 **Gran** 1.50 **Stop Gap** 2.00 **You and Me** 2.15 **For Schools, Colleges: Music** 2.40 **Computer Club.**

3.00 **Inside Story: Diver.** A film about the tough training of divers who will work on the North Sea oil rigs. They acquire their skills at Fort Bovisand in Plymouth (from BBC2).

3.55 **Play School:** the story of Mr Ford, the butcher (also on BBC2, at 11.00am). 4.20 **The Drak** cartoon: 4.40 **Heidi** Episode 5 of this 25-part serialisation of the children's classic (r).

5.05 **Newsround:** with John Craven; 5.10 **Blue Peter:** Expert climbers Stuart Thompson and John James show Peter Duncan the best way to tackle Wintour's Leap, a limestone escarpment with a frightening 210ft drop.

5.40 **News:** with Moira Stuart; 6.00 **South East at Six** 6.22 **Nationwide:** The young would-be actors at the Italia Conti School prepare for their Christmas show. Plus Sue Lawley's correspondence spot.

6.45 **Tomorrow's World:** Includes the latest idea in sailing - with a windmill. And how to process your own slides in a matter of minutes. Also, laser beams that make music.

7.10 **Top of the Pops:** The 1000th edition - live from the Television Centre, all the Radio 1 disc jockeys will be in the studio. We see archive film of some of the earlier shows and there will be special guests you can hear the same show, in stereo, on Radio 1.

8.00 **Fame:** Further happenings at the New York High School for the Performing Arts. Lydia (Debbie Allen) is smitten by a visiting Broadway star.

8.50 **Points of View:** Barry Took, in his idiosyncratic way, replies to viewers' letters on Radio 1.

9.00 **News:** with Michael Buerk. And weather.

9.25 **Jury:** Episode 6 (of 13) of this drama series about the individual jury members at a rape trial. Tonight David Farrell (David Simons), owner of a chemical firm in financial trouble, has to resort to unethical methods in an effort to be released from jury service.

10.20 **Question Time:** with Michael Foot, Michael Heseltine, David Steel and Ann Widdecombe. The man in the middle: Sir Robin Day. 11.18 **News.**

11.20 **Everyman:** Abide with Me. Another chance to see this moving film about the well-loved Victorian hymn; 11.55 **Weather.**

## TV-am

6.00 **Daybreak:** With Lucy Mathen and 15.30. Good morning Britain, with Lynda Berry and Nick Owen. Includes news at 6.00, 6.15, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.11; Sport at 8.40 and 7.30; Morning papers at 6.30 and 6.35; TV spot at 7.50; Guest celebrity at 8.20; Jimmy Saville's Consumer news at 8.40; Fashion at 8.50; and Baby Talk at 9.05; Closes at 9.15.

## ITV/LONDON

9.30 **For Schools: Pond Life** 9.47 **Basic Maths** 10.04 **Middle English** 10.21 **The Developing body** 10.32 **Search for Solitaires** 11.01 **Picture Box** 11.18 **History Around You** 11.36 **Classroom computers.**

12.00 **Gammon and Spinach:** with Valerie Potts; 12.10 **Get up and Get with Beryl Reid** (r); 12.30 **The Saturday Show.**

1.00 **News from ITN:** 1.20 **Thames news summary** 1.30 **Crown Court:** The verdict in the case of woman (Lynda Marshall), injured in a fall in an office (r).

2.00 **A Plus:** What is it like to represent your country abroad? Two ambassadors and a high commissioner explain their roles. A former British ambassador in Washington also takes part.

2.30 **Four in a Million:** Repeated drama series about four club entertainers in the Leicester area. With a guest appearance by Bob Monkhouse; 3.10 **Survivors:** Island of the Beasts. The uncertain future of the Brown Bears off the Alaskan coastline.

4.00 **Children's ITV:** Gammon and Spinach (r); 4.15 **Parky Pig** today he is a giant pig; 4.20 **First Post:** Sue Robble comments on letters about children's TV programmes; 4.30 **Rowan's Report:** Annabel Lein (of Bow Bow World) talks to Nick Rowan; 4.45 **Home:** Drama series, set in an Australian community welfare home.

5.15 **Emmerdale Farm:** The day of the christening dawn. 5.45 **News:** 5.00 **Thames news:** 5.22 **Help!** The working of the House of Commons; 5.30 **Thames Sport.**

7.00 **Knight Rider:** Michael Knight (David Hasselhoff) is assigned to protect a woman senator who meets with some opposition when she fights the Kern River Power Bill.

8.00 **Michael Barrymore:** The agile entertainer in another of his half-hour comedy shows (see Choice).

8.30 **Minder:** Another Terry, Another Groom. Terry (Dennis Waterman) finds that he not only has to deliver the bride and groom to church, but also to collect a load of pornographic magazines purchased by Arthur (George Cole) (r).

9.30 **TV Eye:** Interview with Ed Bradley, a member of President Reagan's kitchen cabinet.

10.00 **News at Ten:** Followed by Thames area news headlines.

10.30 **Studio:** Episode seven (the final one) of this drama series set in a recording studio. It's now abundantly clear that Art Markham (Michael Feast) is in the way of his career. He is even further out on a limb when Marvella (David Schickel) comes across a musician living near the studio and brings him in to a warm welcome.

11.30 **Lou Grant:** Deals with an unexpected break-up of a team of topographers.

12.25 **Come.** Stan Phillips reads a poem by Robert Browning.

## BBC 2

8.05 **Open University** (until 8.10). 11.50 **Play School:** see BBC 1, 9.55 until 11.25 **Closedown.**

5.10 **Cloister to Cloister:** Baristors, and other legal bigwigs (including Lord Scarman), discuss their calling in this Open University film. (r).

5.40 **The Magic Paintbox:** Chinese puppet film.

6.00 **Tucker's Luck:** Local instalment: Tucker (Todd Carter) has a fight with a skinhead over Allison (Gillian Friesman).

6.25 **Dear Hart:** Comedy series with a teenage magazine format.

6.50 **Honourable Members:** First of a new series of five films aimed at explaining, in some detail, what MPs actually do and how they get where they are in the first place. Tony Blair talks about his early tribulations, caused by his peerage. And Julian Critchley gives his definition of an ideal Conservative candidate.

7.15 **News:** with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.30 **Dark Bogards:** at the National Film Theatre. Tony Blair: the life of a politician. With clips from his screen successes such as *Death in Venice* and his most recent film, *Despair*.

8.00 **Behind the Scenes:** with... Malcolm Bradbury. A repeat screening (from BBC1) of the film which shows gifted, artistic people creating new works. Tonight, Mr Bradbury works on a play starring Antony Sher (r).

8.30 **Food and Drink:** We learn what it is that takes a French chef no less than eight days to prepare. Plus items on sherry and on asparagus.

9.00 **The Young Ones:** Repeat screening of the situation comedy series which, in every episode, finds room for a pop group in the surreal stories. With Rik Mayall, Ade Edmonson, Nigel Planer, Christopher Ryan, and Alexei Sayle (r).

9.30 **British in the Thirteenth:** Wonderful Ship. The story of the building (including a 28-month stoppage at the height of the Depression) of the liner Queen Mary.

10.05 **Requiem for a Dream:** The (savage) Quartet, with Kenneth Essex (vocal) playing the String Quartet in G, Op 111.

10.40 **Newsnight:** news, comment.

11.30 **Late:** on stage at Blazer's Club in Windsor.

12.00 **Newsnight Local Election:** Special Declaration of results of the district council elections. Among those whom Robin Day will be interviewing are Caid Parkinson and Roy Hattersley. David Dimbleby presents the programme which assesses the poll results and the prospects for a general election. Ends at 1.30.

## CHANNEL 4

5.00 **Tennis:** Countess Adrian Stanbury continues his course of instruction at the Euro Tennis Club in Alicante where his eight pupils are now ready to tackle the "tremor strokes" from volley to the smash - and the volée.

6.30 **Countdown Words:** and numbers game, with Richard Whitely and (as referee) Kenneth Williams.

6.00 **Gardener's Calendar:** Hannah Gordon, adding even more beauty to the Royal Horticultural Society's gardens at Wisley, discovers what we should do in our gardens during the month of May. We also discover whether the winter's late frosts have seriously damaged Wisley's famous trees and bushes.

6.30 **Get Smart:** spy spoof, starring Don Adams as Agent 86. Tonight, a psychiatrist is suspected of obtaining top secrets for KGBs from his unwitting government patients.

7.00 **Channel Four News:** Includes business news at about 7.40. And comment at 7.50. Plus weather forecast.

8.00 **The Optimist:** no-dialogue comedy series starring Eric Riedel who, tonight, undergoes all kinds of torture at a health farm. A girl dancer (Terry Robinson) supports him in his plan to escape.

8.30 **After Image:** Includes an appeal on behalf of Lumiere and Son's feature about fashion designer Zandra Rhodes; Tommy Roberts's (of Practical Styling) approach to business and design; and a journey through urban and tribal life with Masai.

9.00 **Seag:** Danny tries to and his stepfather's life on orders from the Mafia. And Jessica resolves to and her affair with Peter Campbell.

9.30 **Film on Four:** Moonlighting (1982) Polish director Jerzy Skolimowski's drama, filmed in London, is about four Polish builders, working for low wages on the renovation of the home of a wealthy fellow countryman. The only English speaker among them (Jeremy Irons) sets himself the difficult task of keeping from them the grim truth about what is going on back in their homeland - the military crackdown, the imposition of martial law, the outlawing of Solidarity. The film won the Best Scenario award at last year's Cannes Film Festival (see Choice).

11.20 **What the Papers Say:** Julie Davidson scans the headlines and the accompanying text and gives her reactions to both; 11.25 **Closedown.**

## CHOICE

Davidson, Spike Mullins and Sid Green. - In tonight's show, there is a friendly rivalry involving a new interpretation of our traffic signs and a comedy sketch about a man who really does begin to doubt whether the jokes that come bubbling out of him are the inventions of someone else's brain. But, like all comedians, even the best, he has his limitations. Michael Barrymore does not sing well.

● The week's convulsions in Poland could not have been better timed so far as Channel 4's screening of Jerzy Skolimowski's film *MOONLIGHTING* (9.30pm) is concerned. It matters little that the story is laid not in a Polish city but in London, and not in May 1983 but in

## Radio 1

December 1981. The shock waves from the Solidarity epic are independent of both time and distance.

● It came as no surprise whatsoever to me to learn that Cherry Cookson's production of Martyn Wade's radio play about the Australian composer Percy Grainger, *OVER THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY*, first broadcast last December and repeated tonight on Radio 3 at 8.00, had won the Sony radio award for best drama production. It is a seamless patchwork of dramatized biography, psychological casebook (his revelations about the strange sexual

country garden came as something of a shock) and brilliant analysis, and it grips like a well-timed vice right up to its brilliant multi-layered climax.

by Julie Jones, with Margaret D'Arcy and Meg Davies.

4.00 **News Briefing.** 4.10 **Farming Today.** 4.25 **Shipping Forecast.** 4.30 **Today.** Including 4.45 **Prayer for the Day.** 4.55 **Today's News.** 5.00 **PM News Magazine.** 5.55 **Weather Programme News.** 6.00 **The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.**

6.30 **Brain of Britain 1983.** 7.00 **News.** 7.05 **The Archers.** 7.20 **Concert Prelude.** 7.30 **Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra Part 1: Berlioz, Tchaikovsky Piano concerto No. 2.**

8.25 **Any Answers.** 8.45 **World At Six: Sibelius Symphony No. 4.** 8.55 **Kaleidoscope.** Arts magazine. 10.00 **The World Tonight.** 11.00 **A Book at Bedtime:** The Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood.

11.15 **The Financial World Tonight.** 11.20 **Today in Parliament.** 12.00 **News.** 12.05 **World At Six: Sibelius Symphony No. 4.** 12.15 **Shipping Forecast.** 12.20 **Local Election Special.**

12.25 **Local Election Special.** ENGLAND VHF with 11 above and 12 below. 12.30 **Local Election Special.** 12.35 **Local Election Special.** 12.40 **Local Election Special.** 12.45 **Local Election Special.** 12.50 **Local Election Special.** 12.55 **Local Election Special.** 1.00 **Local Election Special.** 1.05 **Local Election Special.** 1.10 **Local Election Special.** 1.15 **Local Election Special.** 1.20 **Local Election Special.** 1.25 **Local Election Special.** 1.30 **Local Election Special.** 1.35 **Local Election Special.** 1.40 **Local Election Special.** 1.45 **Local Election Special.** 1.50 **Local Election Special.** 1.55 **Local Election Special.** 2.00 **Local Election Special.** 2.05 **Local Election Special.** 2.10 **Local Election Special.** 2.15 **Local Election Special.** 2.20 **Local Election Special.** 2.25 **Local Election Special.** 2.30 **Local Election Special.** 2.35 **Local Election Special.** 2.40 **Local Election Special.** 2.45 **Local Election 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## Stern hits back at diary critics

Continued from page 1

At this time Hitler was planning the invasion of Poland, codenamed "Operation White". On July 12 he noted: "The last few days I studied the plans for Operation White over and over. This plan must now be ready. I believe everything has been considered. Have also spoken with Hess again. As soon as he has thought it all through thoroughly, he will let me know. Would not have believed it of Hess, not of Hess."

Ten days later Hitler, then staying at Berghof, his mountain retreat, wrote: "Have Göring here once again. Inquire cautiously what the range of our best aeroplanes is."

"Conversation with Hess. Tell him about my talk with Göring. Hess says a special plane would have to be built. He is already working on the design. What a fellow. He does not want anything about his plan to be said to Göring from now on."

On August 8, 1939, Churchill said on the radio that no one apart from Hitler was going to make war, and the next day Hitler wrote:

"When I read the text of yesterday's speech by Churchill, I know at once who the greatest poisoner in London is. Now I can understand why thinks Churchill must be bypassed or eliminated."

On August 15 Hitler remarked: "Inquire again of Hess how far along he is with his plan."

Stern says that after that Hitler was then preoccupied with the Non-Aggression Pact with Russia and the outbreak of war. It leaves its account of the Hess affair - which will continue next week - with Hess's reported remarks that Germany did not want to capture thousands of British soldiers at Dunkirk because this could humiliate England and

make a peace treaty more difficult.

The publication of the Hitler diaries comes after two weeks of angry exchanges throughout the world about their authenticity, and today Stern hits back strongly at its critics. In a toughly worded leading article, Herr Peter Koch, the magazine's editor, suggests there were political motives behind the accusations and doubts levelled at Stern.

Of Lord Dacre's change of opinion, which Stern strongly attacks, Herr Koch writes: "Is Trevor-Roper perhaps following the disinformation policy of his earlier employers at MI6 because Britain finds details of the Hess case unpleasant? Was there a secret plot, supposed to be kept quiet, in which aristocratic Britons conspired with Hess against war Premier Churchill?"

Herr Koch also pours scorn on charges that the diaries are forgeries. "Maybe the nationalistic *Figaro* does not like memories to be revived again of those years in which France's politicians through their weakness helped to bring about Hitler's rise."

"Maybe the English know only too well why they have looked up certain files such as those on the Hess case until 2017. And it is convenient for Moscow to present the Hitler diaries as forgeries as long as they do not know what the Brown (Nazis) dictator noted down over his secret agreement with the red dictator, Stalin, at the cost of the Poles."

Herr Koch at present in the United States with Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, son of Rudolf Hess. He said that Stern had called on Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, to intervene with the four allied powers to allow Rudolf Hess to be allowed to look at the diaries from his prison cell in Berlin.



End of a kidnap: Dallas police acted swiftly to free the wife and two daughters of a bank manager after they were seized at gunpoint by a hooded extortionist. Storming the kidnapper's car, they rescued first one daughter (top left), then the other (top right) before finally arresting the kidnapper (bottom).

## Doctor and patient obsessed by Hitler's intestinal troubles

By Our Medical Correspondent

One of the characteristics of egocentric politicians is a determined faith in bizarre doctors and unorthodox treatment. Mr David Irving, in his book in the diaries of Dr. Theo Morell, shows that Hitler in choosing him as his medical adviser against all advice, demonstrated this trait.

The diaries have re-emerged from an agency in Washington

to which they were loaned in 1946. Mr Irving has had the cooperation of Dr Morell's widow in their publication.

The recorded observations show that Hitler aged rapidly during the war.

There is general agreement that he suffered from a mild to moderate high blood pressure, an enlarged heart, and both a consultant cardiologist and Dr Morell agreed that the electrocardiograph showed obvious

evidence of narrowing of the coronary arteries.

The handwriting recently exhibited as being Hitler's is so characteristic of Parkinsonism that this aspect of his health has recently achieved even greater importance.

The description of the shake - which mainly affected his left leg and right arm - his stoop, his way of walking, and photographs of his expression, would support the diagnosis of Parkinsonism.

Further evidence not emphasized in the diary is that the shake in his left leg disappeared for a time after he suffered a head injury in the assassination attempt. A stroke, a natural rather than traumatic form of brain injury, is occasionally known to reduce the tremor of Parkinsonism.

Hitler's other great problem was his gastrointestinal tract. Today the diagnosis would probably be an irritable bowel syndrome. As in the 1940s

treatment is still unsatisfactory, but few patients could have suffered such a battery of treatment as Dr Morell prescribed for Hitler.

Hormones, vitamins, morphia, substitutes, strychnine, sulphonamides, belladonna, mercury, intravenous glucose, injections of calcium salt were tried, in vain, for his intestines continued to respond to stress rather than the doctor's measures.

Doctor and patient were

obsessed by his bowels, his flatulence and his abdominal pain. Hitler wisely refused enemata or other invasive treatment, but unfortunately also refused X-ray examination.

Dr Geisinger, another and more orthodox member of Hitler's medical team, records that Hitler contrary to wartime jokes, had normal genitalia. The tests for syphilis, too, were negative.

Adolf Hitler: *The Medical Diaries*. By David Irving, Sidgwick & Jackson, £10.95.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

### Election-crazed public on verge of disorder

As the rest of us waited for the Prime Minister to make up his mind about the general election, a man in the public gallery yesterday could stand the tension no longer.

He cried out in protest. What exactly he cried out is immaterial. What was important about the incident was that it was proof that Mrs Margaret Thatcher's continued delay is leading to civil disorder among the election-crazed British public.

For all that it mattered, he could have cried out the routine: "What about the workers?" Or "What about Ethiopia's intransigent claim on Somalia?" and indeed vice versa.

As it happened, what the man chose to cry out was: "What about the bloody disabled?" This was as good a choice as any, since the man was sitting in a wheelchair.

He was in the place at the back of the gallery reserved for the disabled. This must surely have made it the first disturbance from the public gallery in history to issue from a wheelchair. Another first for Britain?

The attendants moved in on the lone demonstrator. In a somewhat surreal scene, the wheelchair, for with the demonstrator still in it, was whisked sideways across the top of the gallery at high speed by an attendant and disappeared into the wings of history. But not before the demonstrator managed to shout out a descriptive reference to one of the ministers from one of the many departments which deal with the disabled.

Some of us were unfamiliar with the name used. But our more worldly colleagues informed us that the demonstrator had accused the minister of being a disciple of Onan. Judging by the smiles from members below, the accusation appeared to command quite a lot of all-party assent, the minister named being a rather pompous fellow.

There was probably all-party approval too of the fact that the demonstrator's contribution to the day's proceedings came while Mr Alexander Lyon, the member for York, was speaking on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, reportage.

Mr Lyon is a part-time saint. In the opinion of many of his colleagues, this makes him a full-time bore. He has an air of rectitude.

At the precise moment the wheelchair erupted, Mr Lyon

was talking high-mindedly about the importance of the police doing their job "in a way acceptable to the community". There appeared, alas, to be no causal link between the eruption and Mr Lyon's high-mindedness.

But the House has got to pass the time somehow while it waits through this week for Mrs Thatcher to decide at the weekend whether today's local election results mean that the way is safe for June.

Listening to Mr Lyon's pieties on the subject of how beneficial it would be for the police to be ordered about more often by Labour councillors, was as good a way as any.

There was also Mr Roy Hattersley, the chief opposition spokesman on home affairs, saying from the Labour Front Bench exactly the same things as Mr Lyon from below the gangway. But no one among the Tories or the Labour right takes offence at the left-wing or the police when it comes from the lovable Mr Hattersley.

Members had been sitting all night on the Bill. Not all of us had felt it proper that we should spend the night with them. I had made my excuses fairly early the previous afternoon as Mr Hattersley was just getting into best voice.

He was agreeing with certain concessions which the Home Secretary had made in response to liberal opinion. But Mr Hattersley has chosen to be the champion of the Wretched of the Earth this season, and so he chided Mr William Whitelaw for worrying only about the cause of "fashionable and vocal groups affected by the Bill such as lawyers, doctors and journalists" - and, Mr Hattersley might have added, muggers.

We returned yesterday afternoon to find Mr Hattersley still going on. Presumably others had spoken for brief periods in between.

But the election dominates all reasoning. At Scottish question time, Mr Allan Stewart, an Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, accused Mr Donald Dewar, a spokesman for the party opposed to council house sales, of being "an owner occupier".

Labour members regard this as one of the dirtiest things that can be said about one of their spokesmen in an election year. This is because it is always true.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

**Royal engagements**  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Royal Air Force Colchester, Norfolk, 10.55.  
The Duke of Edinburgh, as Grand Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators, attends the Guild's Livery Dinner at Fishmongers' Hall, EC4, 6.30.  
The Duke of Gloucester opens the Building Conservation Trust's Care of Buildings Exhibition at Hampton Court Palace, Surrey, 3.  
Princess Alexandra says the

foundation stone for new junior classroom to mark the centenary of Emanuel School's move to its present buildings at Battersea Rise, SW11, 2.15.

**New exhibitions**  
Ceramics by Henry Hammond and paintings by Leszek Muszynski and Anna Spring (sketches, wall hangings) Oxford Gallery, 23 High Street, Oxford; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until June 1).  
Leading entries for the Oriental Museum design competition, School of Oriental Studies, Durham University, Elvet Hill; Mon to Fri

9.30 to 1, 2.15 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 12 (from today until Sept 30).  
Adrian Ford: Portraits of craftsmen. David Ward: Portraits of Wellington and his papers, The Dukes, The Hansards and Southampton University; John Hansard Gallery, Southampton University; Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (from today until May 13).

**Textile images:** Work of the Glasgow School of Art Embroidery, Collins Gallery, Strathclyde University, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (from today until May 18).  
**Exhibitions in progress**  
Figures from Curly Sark collection: Kongur, the Elusive Summit. Photographs of a climbing expedition in China: The Cooper Gallery, Church Street, Barnsey; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 5 (until May 21).  
John Platt: 1728-1810, mason-architect; Rotherham and Clifton House, 1783-1883; Clifton Park Museum, Clifton House, Rotherham; Mon to Thurs 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 4).

**Dorset people at work:** by local artists, Dorset County Museum, High Street West, Dorchester; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until June 4).  
**Old World New World:** Antiquities from the collection of Sir Henry Wellcome, City Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until spring 1985).  
**Five modern paintings:** from the Tate Gallery, Ferens Art Gallery, Queen Victoria Square, Hull; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until May 22).  
**Eighteenth century costume:** and 200 years of local transport, Bedfordshire Arts Centre and Museum; Mon to Sat 2.30 to 5 (until October).

**Springtime:** a large, mixed exhibition, Phoenix Gallery, 97 High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30 (until mid-May).  
**Watercolours:** by Michael Whitley, and porcelain by Julian Stair; Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4 (until May 27).

**Last chance to see**  
Sculptures by Anthony Caro, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff 10 to 5 (ends today).  
**American Images:** Paintings and drawings by John Auer, Faculty of Art and Design Galleries, The Polytechnic, Moulse Street, Wolverhampton; 10 to 6 (ends today).  
**Talks, lectures**  
Great Centenaries: Franz Kafka, by Anthony Thorby, MOLS Lecture Theatre, Sussex University, Brighton, 6.30.

**Music**  
Concert by City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Town Hall, Birmingham, 7.30.  
Concert by Medici String Quartet, Great Hall, Lancaster University, 7.30.  
Piano recital by Martin Jones, St George's Church, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.  
Concert by Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, St Edmundsbury Cathedral, Bury St Edmunds, 7.50.  
Organ recital by Andrew Selweger, right, Wells Cathedral, 8.

### New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:  
*A Pleasure in Words*, by Eugene I. Maleska (Hamish Hamilton, £5.95)  
*British Heritage*, edited by John Julius Norwich (Grassroots, £12.95)  
*Destiny*, by John S. (Oxford, £15)  
*Duluth*, by Gore Vidal (Heinemann, £7.95)  
*Jumping the Queue*, by Mary Wesley (Macmillan, £7.95)  
*Memories*, by Basil Collier (Thames & Hudson, £2.95)  
*The Secret Generals*, edited by Correll Barnett (Allen & Unwin, £12.50)  
*The Heritage of British Literature*, by Elizabeth Bowen, Anthony Burgess, David Cecil, Graham Greene and Kate O'Brien (Thames & Hudson, £12.50)  
*The Lybster*, by David Lewis (John Murray, £12.50)  
*Thames*, Pamela of the Ancient Thames, by Christine G. Dourmas (Thames & Hudson, £15)

### Heathrow Tube

Heathrow Central Tube station is to be renamed Heathrow Terminals 1, 2, 3 - to allow a new station to be called Heathrow Terminal 4 - London Transport announced yesterday. The new station, on a loop on the Heathrow Express, will be built on the site of the old Heathrow Airport, which will be closed to traffic after returning to central London, is to open in 1985 to serve the airport's fourth terminal now being built on the south side.

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Mobile Homes Bill and National Heritage Bill, remaining stages.  
Lords (3): Telecommunications Bill, committee, first day.

### Anniversaries

Birkbeck Seven Kierkegaard, philosopher, Copenhagen, 1813; Karl Marx, Trier, Germany, 1818; Henry Stead, novelist (*Quo Vadis*), Nobel laureate 1905, Wola Okrzejska, 1864; Archibald, First Earl of Warrill, Colchester, 1831; Deshaies Napoleon Bonaparte, St Helena, 1821; Bret Harte, writer, London, 1902; Children's Day in the Republic of Korea, Coronation Day in Thailand.

### The pound

	Bank	Bank
	Buys	Sells
Australia \$	1.89	1.90
Austria Sch	28.60	28.80
Belgium Fr	80.25	76.25
Canada \$	2.00	1.92
Denmark Kr	14.34	13.52
Finland Mk	8.97	8.47
France Fr	12.16	11.50
Germany DM	4.01	3.81
Greece Dr	137.00	128.00
Hong Kong \$	11.25	10.70
Ireland P	23.80	22.70
Italy Lira	34.90	37.40
Netherlands Gld	4.51	4.29
Norway Kr	11.70	11.10
Portugal Esc	169.00	151.00
Spain Ptas	2.01	1.87
Sweden Kr	21.50	20.5
Switzerland Fr	3.38	3.20
USA \$	1.64	1.57
Yugoslavia Dnr	128.00	121.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.  
**Retail Price Index: 277.5.**  
**London: The FT Index closed down 2.3 at 689.8.**  
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### Roads

**London and the South-east:** Tower Bridge raised at 7.05 am, 10.40 am and 3 pm; use London Bridge A13 Roadworks on New Road, Dagbaniham and East India Dock Road at Limehouse. **Wales and West:** M4 Westbound exit slip road closed at junction 26 (Cwmbran). A39: Lane closures at Instow, Devon. A55: Temporary lights at Penmaen Head, Old Colwyn. **Midlands:** M1: Southbound carriageway shared for 3 miles passing junction 16 (Northampton); section closed except with southbound. M1: One lane only southbound at junction 19 (link with M6). A41: Temporary signals on Newport to Whitechurch Road at Tennyson Railway Bridge. **North:** A19: Lane closures at Thirsk bypass. M6: Northbound carriageway shared between junctions 41 (north of Penrith) to 42 (south of Carlisle). A19: Northbound carriageway shared from Low Hills Bridge to Jackson Mill; slip road closures and diversions. **South:** Single lane each way on approach road near Loshan Road, Edinburgh. A96: One carriageway shared at Forth Road Bridge. M8: East bound access from Provost Road closed at junction 13 from 9.30 am to 4 pm; diversions. Information supplied by the AA.

### The papers

The Daily Mirror comments: "The latest Russian move in the peace game is to be welcomed. The British Government is not. The Russians want British and French missiles to be counted with the American ones in Europe if the Russians count their warheads. This demand was dismissed out of hand yesterday by the British Government. If communists countries like Poland or East Germany had nuclear missiles, the West would insist that they be removed along with the Russian weapons."   
Commenting on the CND's campaign against companies doing work on cruise missile sites, The Sun asks: "What makes these fanatics of the surrender movement imagine that they have an exclusive glimpse of truth and a licence to behave as they please?"

### Belfast ferry

The Liverpool-Belfast passenger ferry service will be suspended from tonight until Monday because of mechanical problems with St Colum I. Belfast Car Ferries say they have made arrangements for their passengers to travel on alternative services.

## Weather forecast

A depression will move slowly towards W. Ireland. Associated troughs of low pressure will cross Britain.

### Gam to midnight

London, SE, Central S and Central N England, Midlands: Rain, drying out bright intervals, scattered showers; wind S to SW, fresh to strong; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F).

East Angles, E England: Cloudy, bright intervals, rain at times; Wind fresh to strong; max 15 to 17C (59 to 63F). Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Showers, heavy at times, prolonged, bright intervals; wind S, strong, perhaps gales in exposed places; max 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

N Wales, NW England, N Ireland: Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Showers or rain, some heavy; S to SE, fresh or strong; max 18 to 19C (65 to 66F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Rain, heavy in places, clearing; wind SE to S, strong; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Central Highlands, Angus, NW Scotland: Dry at first, rain spreading from S; wind SE to S, strong; perhaps gale in exposed places; max 11 to 13C (52 to 55F).

Checked for tomorrow and Saturday: Sunny intervals and showers. Overnight: Top patches. Temperatures near or a little above normal.

SEA PASSAGERS: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE moderate or fresh; sea moderate. English Channel (E) wind S, fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: wind S or SE, strong, locally gale; sea rough.

Sun rises: 5.26 am. Sun sets: 8.25 pm. Moon rises: 3.12 am. Moon sets: 11.49 pm. Last quarter: 4.43 am.

### Lighting-up time

London: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Glasgow: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Edinburgh: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Newcastle: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Belfast: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Portsmouth: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Southampton: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Plymouth: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Exeter: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Bristol: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Cardiff: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Swansea: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Bangor: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Coleraine: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Londonderry: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am. Belfast: 8.50 pm to 4.55 am.

### Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday:  
Belfast: 12.5C, 55F. Glasgow: 12.5C, 55F. London: 12.5C, 55F. Manchester: 12.5C, 55F. Newcastle: 12.5C, 55F. Nottingham: 12.5C, 55F. Oxford: 12.5C, 55F. Plymouth: 12.5C, 55F. Reading: 12.5C, 55F. Southampton: 12.5C, 55F. Swansea: 12.5C, 55F. Telford: 12.5C, 55F. Wigan: 12.5C, 55F. Wolverhampton: 12.5C, 55F. York: 12.5C, 55F.

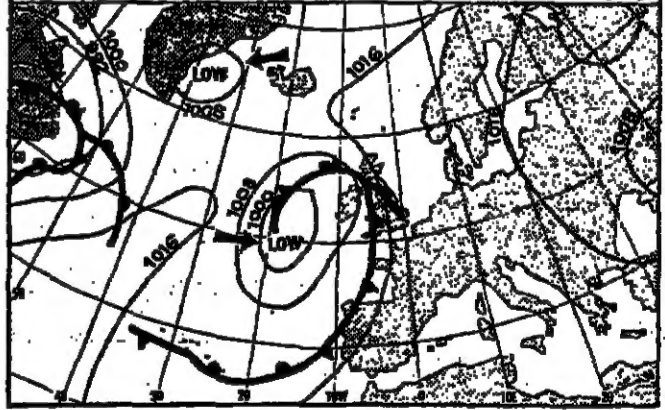
### London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15C (59F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 77%. Wind: 7 am to 7 pm, 2.3 m/s. Bar: main sea level, 7 mm. 1015.0 mbars; rising. Fog: 1000 mbars to 1015.0 mbars.

### Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Anguilla, 17C (63F). Lowest day temp: Cape Wrath, St Abbs Head for Scotland, 7C (45F). Highest rainfall: Glasgow, 0.5in; highest sunshine: Trow, 14.8hr.

## NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars (FRONTS: Warm, Cold, Occluded)



## NOON TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Birmingham	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Cardiff	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Edinburgh	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Glasgow	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Manchester	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Newcastle	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Nottingham	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Oxford	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Plymouth	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Reading	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Southampton	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Swansea	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Telford	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Wigan	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Wolverhampton	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
York	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

## Around Britain

	Sun	Fri	Sat	Sun	Fri	Sat	Sun	Fri	Sat
St Andrews	10.4	11.1	11.1	Sunny	8.9	9.2	16	81	Sunny
Edinburgh	10.4	11.1	11.1	Sunny	8.9	9.2	16	81	Sunny
Birmingham	9.9	10.1	10.5	Sunny	8.7	9.0	15	80	Sunny
Glasgow	10.1	10.3	10.5	Sunny	8.7	9.0	15	80	Sunny
Cardiff	10.1	10.3	10.5	Sunny	8.7	9.0	15	80	Sunny
Manchester	10.1	10.3	10.5	Sunny	8.7	9.0	15	80	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
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Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Manchester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
London	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Worcester	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Nottingham	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Sheffield	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Leeds	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Liverpool	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Belfast	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny
Cardiff	7.1	-	12	Sunny	8.1	-	12	54	Sunny